

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS, SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d.



THE TRANSVAAL WAR: MAJUBA HILL.—SEE PAGE 318.

BIRTHS.

On Feb. 21, at Eden Grove, Grahamstown, South Africa, the wife of Colonel Minto, 3rd Yeomanry Regiment, of a daughter.
On March 26, at 22, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of the Hon. Alfred Erskine Gathorne Hardy, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 24th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Octavius Hammond, Rector of Herringwell, Suffolk, Jennings Holgate, of Staines, in the county of Middlesex, to Marion C. Stewart, stepdaughter of John Tucker, Esq., of 25, Gordon-square, and Woodrising Hall, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

On the 25th ult., at her son-in-law's residence, 2, Burwood-place, Hyde Park, Martha, widow of Michael Steel, Esq., of Begbroke House, Oxon.
On March 24, at 13, Grosvenor-crescent, Augusta, Countess of Carysfort.
On March 27, at 15, Arlington-street, Piccadilly, Sir Brooke Robertson, C.B., K.C.M.G., late H.M.'s Consul-General, Shanghai, China, aged seventy-one.
On the 16th ult., at 25, Bunhill-row, London, E.C., after a long illness, Mary, only daughter of George Shepherd, of Aberdeen, and widow of Robert Miller, of Dundee, in her 84th year.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 9.

SUNDAY, APRIL 3.

Fifth Sunday in Lent.
Morning Lessons: Exodus iii.; Luke vi. 20. Evening Lessons: Exodus v. or vi. 1-14; 2 Cor. vii. 2.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Plumtree; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., the Dean of Durham.
Temple Church, 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Dr. W. H. Stone on Musical Pitch).
Victoria Institute, 8 (Prof. Balfour Stewart on the Visible Universe).
Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. Perry on Illumination by Compressed Gas).

TUESDAY, APRIL 5.

Levée by the Prince of Wales at St. James's, 2 p.m.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on the Blood).
Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. B. Baker on the Actual Lateral Pressure of Earthwork).

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6.

Old Lady Day.
Moon's first quarter, 3.54 p.m.
College of Physicians, Lumenian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Southey on "Bright's Disease;" and on Friday).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Pharmaceutical Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor A. H. Church on Precious Stones).
Bach Choir, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m. (Handel's "Alexander's Feast").
Hunterian Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7.

Prince Leopold born, 1853.
House of Lords adjourns to May 4.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. H. H. Statham on Ornament).
Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.
Civil and Mechanical Engineers' Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. B. Haughton on Rainfall).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (1. The Parasites of Elephants, by Professor T. S. Cobbold; 2. On the Indian Species of Primula, by Dr. Watt; 3. On the Green Colouring of the Hair of Sloths; 4. On Individual Variation in the Branchial Sac of Ascidians, by Dr. W. A. Herdman).

FRIDAY, APRIL 8.

Christian IX., King of Denmark, born, 1818.
Cambridge Lent Term ends, Oxford and Cambridge University Boat-Race.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain J. C. B. Colomb on the Necessity for a Naval Intelligence Department).
United Society, 8.30 p.m.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Quebec Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.

Leopold II., King of the Belgians, born, 1835.
Oxford Trinity Term ends.
Physical Society, 3 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 5" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					WIND.	
	Baromet. Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Direction.	Force.
March 20	29.796	45.8	39.6	80	9	W. NNW.	210
21	29.678	38.3	30.5	76	6	NW. N.	231
22	29.951	34.5	31.0	78	6	NW. WSW.	268
23	29.665	40.5	33.1	77	10	SW. S.	371
24	29.338	44.0	32.7	67	2	SSW. WNW.	332
25	29.465	37.4	26.7	68	4	W. NW.	437
26	29.777	35.9	25.4	73	4	WNW. W.	140

* Snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Baromet. (in inches) corrected	29.831	29.701	29.963	29.875	29.333	29.448	29.722
Temperature of Air	48.0	43.0	34.3	43.9	47.6	40.2	37.0
Temperature of Evaporation	44.0	39.0	33.8	40.8	41.0	34.4	32.0
Direction of Wind	W.	NW.	WNW.	S.	WNW.	W.	NW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 9.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
10 30	11 45	12 55	1 45	2 20	3 10	4 10

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
CLOSED. WILL REOPEN EASTER MONDAY, at Three and Eight with a New First Part, MANY HAPPY RETURNS, by Gilbert A. Beckett and Clement Scott; Music by Lionel Benson. A New Musical Sketch, OUR INSTANT, by Mr. Corney Grain; and ALL AT SEA, by Arthur Law; Music by Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Admission, 1s, 2s; Stalls, 3s, 5s. No Tea.

THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

A NEW JOURNAL FOR THE YOUNG.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will issue the first Illustrated Weekly Newspaper for Boys, Price One Penny, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1881. It will be entitled the BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and will be a journal full of entertainment and information for Youth, and at the same time a paper which parents can with confidence place in the hands of their children.

THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS will be edited by Captain MAYNE REID and Mr. JOHN LATEY, Junior, who will present week by week an attractive budget of Romance, Adventure, Natural History, and an interesting summary of the World's News, especially written for Youth, each department of the paper being illustrated by eminent Artists.

Captain MAYNE REID, a Veteran in the art of story-telling for boys, will prove by his fresh and original opening Romance, "THE LOST MOUNTAIN," that his right hand has lost none of its cunning. Indeed, for concentration of interest, for rousing and yet unexaggerated episodes mirrored from life, "THE LOST MOUNTAIN" excels even "The Scap Hunters," "Oceola," and the countless other tales by this famous Author, whose works have been read wherever the English language is spoken, and have been translated into every Continental tongue. The same master-hand will contribute short stories of Adventure and new Notes on Natural History to THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

With Number 1, on April 6, will be presented, GRATIS, a carefully prepared Supplement, entitled "THE ROYAL MIDDIES," being Portraits of the Prince of Wales's Sons on board ship, accompanying which will appear the first leaf of "A Middy's Experiences."

PRICE ONE PENNY; POST-FREE, 1½d. MONTHLY PARTS, 6d.

THE BOYS' ILLUSTRATED NEWS will be published by Mr. THOMAS FOX, 10, Milford-lane, Strand, London.

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CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.—AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOUR, 1881.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.
The above Exhibition will OPEN in the WALKER ART-GALLERY, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5. The days for receiving Pictures are from Aug. 1 to 13, both inclusive. Forms, Cards of Particulars, and all information may be obtained on application to Mr. Charles Dyer, Curator, Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool, to whom all Works of Art intended for exhibition should be addressed.

London Agent, Mr. James Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital.

JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Honorary Secretary.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES BY BRITISH AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, including Professor Leopold Carl Müller's picture, "An Encampment Outside Cairo," is now open at ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS' Gallery, 5, Haymarket. Admission, One Shilling.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity."—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION." "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM." "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 8. 1s.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES BY ARTISTS OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS IS NOW OPEN at THOMAS M'LEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket (next the Theatre). Admission, including Catalogue, One Shilling.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Sixty-ninth Season.

Patroness, her Majesty the QUEEN. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cusins. FOURTH CONCERT, THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 7. Repetition of "Home et Juliette," Symphony (Berlioz), with Orchestra and Choir of 250 Performers—Miss Hope Genn, Mr. Frank Boyle, Signor Ghiberti; Beethoven's First Piano Concerto—Madame Montigny-Bénary; Overtures: "Figaro" (Mozart), "Tannhäuser" (Wagner), and Vocal Selections from Schubert, Mendelssohn, and Beethoven—Mr. Sims Reeves. Tickets, 12s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 4s., and 2s. 6d., of Stanley Lucas Weber, and Co., Bond-street; and at St. James's Hall; and of the usual Agents. Admission, 1s.

THE BACH CHOIR.—Patron, her Majesty the QUEEN.

Conductor, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt. SECOND CONCERT, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, at 8 o'clock. Handel's "Alexander's Feast"; Sanctus in D (Schubert); Requiem (Johannes Brahms). Principal Vocalists—Mrs. Osgood, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. Stalls, 12s. 6d.; reserved, 7s. 6d.; unreserved, 5s.; Area, 3s.; Gallery, 2s. Stanley Lucas Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

SOUTH LONDON CHORAL ASSOCIATION, ST. JAMES'S HALL.

THE FIRST of THREE SEASONS.—The FIRST of THREE SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 5, at Eight o'clock. Tickets, 7s. 6d., 4s., 3s., 2s., and 1s., at the usual Agents, and at Austin's office, St. James's Hall.

SOUTH LONDON CHORAL ASSOCIATION.—THE FIRST

CONCERT this SEASON will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at Eight o'clock. Vocalists—Mrs. Osgood, Madame Bollingbroke, and Mr. Joseph Mass. Violin, M. Salton. Conductor, Mr. Leonard C. Venables. Accompanist, Mr. W. H. Harpur.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr.

Henry Irving.—THE CUP.—THE CORSCAN BROTHERS.—Alfred Tenyson's Tragedy. THE CUP, at 7.45—Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Irving, Mr. Terries. THE CORSCAN, at 8.15—Mr. Irving, Mr. Terries. Box Office (Mr. Hurst), open 10 to 6. Seats booked by letter or telegram.

THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM, APRIL 16.—This Theatre will be CLOSED in PASSION WEEK until SATURDAY, APRIL 16, when will be presented Mrs. Cowley's Comedy, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.—Dorcourt, Mr. Irving; Letitia Hardy, Miss Ellen Terry; Miss Sophie Young, Mr. Terries, Mr. F. F. F. Mr. F. F. F. Preceded by Alfred Tenyson's Tragedy THE CUP. Seats can now be booked.—LYCEUM.

BRIGHTON.—PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM CAR

TRAINS leave Victoria for Brighton every WEEKDAY at 10.0 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and Brighton for Victoria at 9.45 a.m. and 5.45 p.m.; also from Victoria on Sundays and Good Friday at 10.45, and from Brighton at 8.30 p.m.
EVERY SUNDAY and GOOD FRIDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM AT BRIGHTON.—EVERY

SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.55 and 11.50 a.m., and London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.0 noon, calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea (including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion Picture Gallery, Pullman Carriage, and Grounds), available to return by any Train the same day, except the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Car Train.

(By order) J. P. KNIGHT, General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1881.

The termination of the War in the Transvaal has given to the people of the United Kingdom an appreciable relief. The war was unpopular, as well as inglorious, from the beginning. It was costly, moreover, in every way, and, so far as one could forecast the effect of it, nothing but mischief could have come of it, whether to Europeans or to Natives. It is not, however, unnatural that the manner in which the issue has been brought about should have incurred decisive condemnation on the part of Colonists at Natal. They were never very friendly with the Boers. They had no sort of sympathy with the narrow and, we may add, the selfish views of that portion of the South African community. A war brought them comparatively few sacrifices, and large gains; for the Transvaal War was carried on chiefly at the expense of the Mother Country. Doubtless, also, they were sensitive as to anything which seemed to touch the dignity of the Queen's authority and the reputation of the Queen's Army. Their pride called for an extorted submission from those who had insisted upon a return to National independence, and who had done so, hitherto, with unexpected gallantry and

success. British troops were pouring into the Colony of Natal in numbers out of all proportion to those whom they were sent over to subjugate, and no doubt they would be able to accomplish the mission upon which they had been dispatched. Might was on their side, whatever the case with right; and now, suddenly, all this turmoil ceases, and, in the place of conquest, there is compromise, the main object of the Boers having been ceded to them, and the main purpose of the Government at home having been achieved. Pride has been pocketed and peace established.

All this, or, at any rate, a great part of it, is diametrically opposed to the sentiment that has commonly prevailed among the South African Colonists. May we not go a step further, and say that it is out of harmony with current ideas of Imperialism, in most parts of the world, at most times? The subordination of the power to do a thing to the claims of justice in reference to the doing of it, is rare in the policy of Nations. It requires immense moral courage on the part of the Statesman who deliberately chooses to be guided by the code of right and wrong, rather than by the dictates of power and pride. Perhaps, we shall hereafter hear as much about the Transvaal Peace, as we have already heard, or expected to hear, of the Transvaal War. Apart altogether from the special interests involved, which will, doubtless, be discussed on their own merits, one cannot but observe that the negotiations in South-Eastern Africa during the last fortnight indicate a change in the drift of British Colonial Policy, which is of far more importance than the immediate results that may grow out of it. We believe that the people of England are ready for that change; that during the late General Election they declared, and meant to declare, their desire for that change; and we hold the vote recently given in the House of Commons in respect to our retirement from Kandahar, coupled with the events which in South-Eastern Africa have culminated in Peace with the Boers, has proved no more than the concurrence of Her Majesty's Administration with the dispassionate verdict of the British people. It is a great advance upon the previous state of things. To a certain extent—to a wide extent, we may say—it shows a real improvement in the political ethics of the Empire. It marks out a channel for the flow of ambition, of patriotism, and of international morality, within the limits of which all truly noble aspirations of the mind may find full scope for exercise. It gives us a leading position in the management of human affairs. It constitutes an example which the world may one day be proud to follow. We have done what we thought just, simply because we thought it just; our glory is not to have conquered the Boers by force of arm, but to have conquered ourselves by force of conscience. Whatever the form which our action has taken, or may take, the motive is derived from a high source, and none but common-place minds are likely permanently to depreciate it.

But, in truth, Mr. Gladstone's Government have taken extraordinary pains to adapt their action to the circumstances of the case. They have surrounded the principle to which they were determined to do homage with conditions and precautions which, at the same time, display their sagacity. They have retained for the British Crown the Suzerainty of the Transvaal, while the Boers are promised complete self-government in relation to their domestic concerns. Their relations to the tribes living beyond their own frontier will be under the strictest supervision of the English Government. A British Resident in the Colony will watch over, guide, and, as far as may be necessary, restrain the action of the Transvaal Government, in so far as it may affect the interests of the inhabitant natives. There will be Free Trade. There will be no indisposition on the part of the Boers to confederation with other South African provinces for mutual defence. In short, all that we professed to have in view in the annexation of the Transvaal we shall now gain by the Treaty the details and terms of which will be settled by the three Commissioners appointed thereto by the Crown—namely, Sir Hercules Robinson, Sir Evelyn Wood, and the Chief Justice of the Cape Colony. In the negotiations which have led to peace we have retained everything we could desire except—what?—our national honour, say some; our Imperial pride, say others. We will not undertake to assimilate these phrases, nor to ascertain how far an identity between them may be established. It suffices that we have put an end to the conflict, and thus spared the further effusion of blood, on grounds of what we deem to be justice, and with a simple view to acknowledge the claims of justice.

So much for South Africa. We have but one other external point remaining in reference to which there is any cause of anxiety. The Turco-Greek Question still troubles the Cabinets of the Great Powers. The Conference of Ambassadors at Constantinople have agreed, we believe, upon a plan of Frontiers, which they are about to submit, with all the moral authority which they possess, for the acceptance of the Turkish and the Greek Government. Should they fail, as they most likely will do, in bringing about an agreement between the two Governments upon the basis of their plan, no alternative will be left, it is said, but that of war. It may be so; but this is not by any means the first time, it may be remarked, that a similar crisis has been confidently predicted upon

diplomatic authority. Our hope is that the problem will be ultimately solved without any resort to arms. The Great Powers are too deeply interested in maintaining a state of peace in Europe to allow of the outbreak of a local war. It may be we are wrong, but we cannot help thinking that such an attitude will be assumed by the Allied Powers as will eventually coerce both Greece and Turkey to keep the peace.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Let me clear the way for a consideration of the Juliet of Madame Modjeska by a brief allusion to the difficulties in the path of artists and critics alike. The critic who brings to the contemplation of his subject an unprejudiced mind and a warm sympathy, who honestly desires to be instructed and enlightened, and who is not so obstinate as to pin his faith to a preconceived conception in anything but essential points, records his impressions, which are received with more or less courtesy. His opinion is formed on what he sees; he knows nothing of what is passing behind the scenes. The actress may have been compelled to rehearse until six o'clock that morning. She may be ill, put out, nervous, harassed, and out of the vein. She may have played the part infinitely better on other occasions; but, behold! the curtain goes up, and the critic has to sit in judgment, not on what might have been, but that which is. So much the worse for the critic if he has missed the pleasure that is denied him, or has failed to recognise the impression that was intended. The artist who truly bears that name resents, on the other hand, the haste and decision of instant judgment, longs for another opportunity and a fresh chance, feels disappointed and vexed at the poor result of years of study, and is ready to make any excuse for failing to convey to the audience that which was paramount and supreme in the mind. Up to a certain point, I cannot conceive a more ideal, graceful, tender, and poetical rendering of Juliet than that of Madame Modjeska. She was a woman in all her natural purity and unsullied innocence. She cast to the winds all the obstinate heresies about Southern origin, impulsive nature, Italian blood, premature womanhood, and all the specious arguments and theories that, however clever in themselves, tend to degrade and debase the most beautiful and natural woman that even Shakespeare ever drew. The Juliet of Madame Modjeska is not a woman of one clime; but the embodiment of all that is beautiful and pure in womanhood. I have seen Juliet played many times with more or less skill, but seldom has such a fragrant sense of poetry been instilled into the opening scenes. The contemplation of the dawning of this love of Juliet's was as pleasant as watching the opening of a flower. Inclosed as I am in this dark prison of London, and denied the awakening notes of nature, I have some hyacinths close to my desk whose growth and beauty I watch from time to time. The study of Juliet's love-birth was just as soothing to the imagination.

All sense of the theatre and its tendencies vanished. The very atmosphere was purified. I saw the meeting of these young pure hearts, the doubt on the one side, the anguish on the other. I seemed to see the mutual impression of the first kiss of love, the combat of modesty, bashfulness, and daring, the tournament and tilting of inclination and repression; and it seemed to me that when Juliet, with all maiden modesty, shuddered at the contact of Romeo, or shaded her eyes at the mention of matrimony, or with womanly abandonment covered her blushing face with the strayed tresses of her hair, that art had done exactly what Shakespeare intended her to do. I am conscious that I am in a minority here. Those for whose opinions I have the highest respect cannot feel these scenes as I do. They consider the cowering up against the lilies for the first embrace, and the shading of the face with the hair, as abominable and indefensible. They consider them tricks of the most meretricious kind. How strangely men's minds differ! To me they are charged with poetry and by means of art as untheatrical as anything that can be conceived. But when Madame Modjeska has arrived at the balcony scene and suggested so much, I want to know why she cannot continue? My mind is as open to impression as ever—artist and audience are in tune—the love story is not near its completion—indeed, it has scarcely commenced.

An eminent foreign critic crosses swords with me at this instant moment of doubt. He says that the English do not understand the creation of Shakespeare; that they are not persuaded how love, absolute, supreme, and complete, is the mainspring of the play, and that, having obtained ideality up to the balcony scene, they obstinately look for the great dramatic effect in the potion scene and the death. And why not? It seems to me that the scene with the nurse at Romeo's banishment; the scene in the Friar's cell, when Juliet steals herself for the dread encounter; and the potion scene, with all its doubts, anxiety, and horror, lead, step by step, gradually, artistically, and completely, to the triumphant death. What is the climax of this sublime tragedy of love? Am I to believe, with Coleridge, that this terror-stricken Italian girl, a child of fifteen, "swallowed the draught in a fit of fright"? Am I to follow Mrs. Jameson in her notion of the "infantile simplicity of Juliet"? Honestly, I cannot do so. I find in her the most signal example of love-inspired heroism in woman that the master Shakespeare has ever given. When the Friar gives her the potion, what is she but a heroine? When she conjures up the terrors of the grave, sees in her imagination her murdered cousin's ghost, and risks all sooner than lose Romeo, what is she but a heroine? When, her husband having died upon her bosom, she expires upon his lips, still warm, she is a heroine. And I maintain that an actress who does not see in these steps towards the climax the finest elements in the love story does not give the character its highest meaning.

To demand love heroism in the potion scene and love triumph in the death, is merely to carry on the story of love to its legitimate issue. Juliet does not die out after the balcony scene, but increases in power; and it is because, to my mind, there is no reason why the Juliet should yield in force, in persuasion, in eloquence, and in influence, that I disagree with some important portions of this conception. No doubt Madame Modjeska has an idea, for she is an artist; but she failed to convey that idea to my mind, as she had conveyed it up to a certain point of the play. She certainly failed to convey it to the audience, for the depression was obvious. The poetical flavour of which I was so conscious in the opening scene certainly was increased by the Romeo of Mr. Forbes Robertson, who, habited as a picturesque Florentine of the fifteenth century, bore himself with manliness and grace, and thoroughly rendered himself to the passion of the scene. "No fellow ever made love like that before," said a dull, positive, essentially modern, cigarette-smoking, and unimaginative young man sitting behind me in the stalls, whose mind was as impervious to poetry and passion as a flint. I can present Mr. Robertson with no better compliment. The tone and attitude of young men to young women of the present day is not that of the fifteenth century. Some of them, unfortunately, have as much horror of delicacy

and refinement as poor people have of cold water. The love that is in them is wholly bestowed upon themselves; their abject refrain is "don't you know?" but they are amongst our judges of art. A welcome and original rendering of Mercutio by Mr. Wilson Barrett, culminating in a highly studied and effective death scene, was a prominent feature of this revival; and I only hope that the "tableau curtain" has been abolished in order that the scenes properly restored to Shakespeare may be enjoyed.

The Alhambra is just the last Theatre in London where anyone ought to be permitted to yawn. Sleep should be impossible in the magnificent and imposing temple where, once upon a time I heard organs play, saw prismatic fountains rushing up from basement to roof, and listened to the late Mr. Leicester Buckingham lecturing on fairyland in bygone days of the Panopticon; and where again in aftertimes I saw the graceful Leotard skimming like a bird over the supper tables, and Olmar walking on his feet round the ceiling, before a wild set of Parisian dancers turned the place from a magistrate's music-hall into a Lord Chamberlain's theatre. No! I cannot imagine why anyone should be permitted to take forty winks at the Alhambra; but many people will continue to do so unless the new opera, "Jeanne, Jeannette, and Jeanneton," is ruthlessly deprived of one half of the spoken dialogue, which, I am sure, is extremely clever, but am convinced that nobody can hear. The music by Lacombe is soothing and satisfactory, and given to perfection by the noble band of M. Jacobi. The pretty graceful songs tell, every one of them, when rendered by Miss Alice May, by Miss Constance Loseby, as true of voice and as earnest in her art as in the old days of the Princess de Trebizonde at the Gaiety; and by Miss St. Quentin, the latest recipient of public favour; but the effect of all is considerably hampered by the explanatory dialogue, which reads well, of course, for it is written by Mr. Robert Reece, an expert in such matters; but on the stage it acts very badly. The eye, as it turns over the countless pages of wasted libretto, longs for the relief of a musical number; the judgment is astonished that Mr. Penley, who was so funny at the Strand, is engulfed in the vastness of the scene; and when the ballets come on with the welcome faces of Gillert and Palladino and Pertoldi, with their brightness and richness and vivacity, and with a myriad dancers in their Louis Quinze costumes and pleasant patches of turquoise blue, I wonder that any interval is permitted between song and dance. Pertoldi seemed to be put on her metal by the first appearance of Palladino, and she danced as she has seldom danced before, winning by acclamation a most exhausting encore. What with one thing and another, the richness of the banquet or the excess of the hospitality, we were not out of the Alhambra on Monday until close upon midnight—a good hour too long. Of course, all this will be altered, as it was with "Michael Strogoff," by dint of excision or closer playing; but it seems a pity that rehearsals cannot discover what is so sufficiently obvious. I hear that the keen-sighted and intelligent Mr. Howard Paul, who has travelled all over the world, and knows America, Paris, and London by heart, has been appointed manager of this important "show" of London. No man by experience understands the public better. The Crystal Palace and the Alhambra are institutions of a peculiar and original kind. Both require showmen who have some taste and refinement to back up their comprehensive knowledge of the spirit and tendency of the age. The Alhambra has certainly obtained such a director in Mr. Howard Paul, and if he does not increase the reputation of the Alhambra he will sustain it.

On the other side of the square, where, adjoining Leicester House, stood the large mansion formerly the residence of the patriotic Sir George Saville, who introduced the Catholic Relief Bill which led to the Gordon Riots in 1780, will now be found another important show. Saville House, though a ruin ever since 1865, when I saw it burnt to the ground in a couple of hours, has been a show-place for eighty odd years. Miss Linwood exhibited her needlework for forty-five years, and in later times the exhibitions were not so artistic and respectable. But a change has come: a French company has taken a lease of a property in the heart of their own colony, and French artists, MM. Poilpot and Stephen Jacob, have painted a panorama of the Crimea at the moment of the charge of the Light Brigade. I daresay thousands of my readers have seen the panorama of the Siege of Paris in the Champs Elysées, and wondered at its power of deception. The Balalaeva panorama in Leicester-square is designed on the same plan. A rich foreground of turf, broken ground, rough scrub, and wasted broom, covered with dead men, dead horses, ambulance waggons, scattered swords, and spent shells, fades imperceptibly into painted canvas. The illusion is very surprising, and the arrangement highly artistic, and only those who have seen the panorama in Paris will be in any way disappointed. The effect of distance is not so imposing as in Paris, purely from want of space; the spectators' platform is not so wide; and the velarium wants heightening; but many of these difficulties can be easily remedied. Crimean officers come and make their pleasant critical remarks, and find little faults in technical detail, inaccuracies in uniform, and blemishes in a scene that has now passed into history; but, on the whole, this imposing work may be accepted as a faithful transcript of a glorious moment in the history of England's prowess and undaunted bravery. The picture is at once sad and stirring. It is gloomy enough, with its blood-stained ground, dead heroes, and embowelled horses; it is brilliant with its record of magnificence, though war it may not have been, according to the authority of a famous French epigram.

I hear wonderful accounts of the success of some Ballad Concerts for the People that have been started by a committee of practical philanthropists at the Royal Victoria Coffee Music-Hall, in the Waterloo-road. The scene is none other than the old Coburg, the home of blood-and-thunder melodrama, the transformed, swept and garnished Queen Victoria's Own Theatre, as immortalised by Mrs. Brown; and I am particularly delighted to convey the welcome intelligence because I am quite certain that music-halls have in them grand opportunities, were they only worked upon principles of free trade and fair play. All the theories of the experts in music-halls have been upset thoroughly and completely by this triumphant success. They declared that nobody would go near the place without doggerel songs by lions comiques, and all the trashy vulgarity of the modern music-hall. But this is evidently just what the people do not want. The hard-working, enthusiastic dwellers in the New-cut crowd the place to suffocation to hear Sir Julius Benedict play, and Miss de Fonblanque sing. The better the music the more it is appreciated; and the rough working-men are as courteous, as enthusiastic, and appreciative as the fashionable folk at St. James's Hall. William Congreve was right.

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast,
To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak.

And I wish the fact could be brought home to those who, by perpetuating our absurd licensing system, deprive music-hall managers of the power of giving the people the very entertain-

ment that might be productive of more good than a thousand sermons. Just think of the contrast, and ponder on it, ye excellent philanthropists. Threepenny galleries filled to overflowing, and a pit crammed with men fresh from their work to hear and to applaud rapturously a cavatina by Raff and a reverie by Vicuxtemps, on the very spot where, a few nights before the old "Vic" closed, "I saw," writes Mr. Ernest Hart, "a wretched drunken woman dividing a glass of gin at the gallery bar between herself, a little boy of seven years' old, and a baby at her breast." What a pity it is that we have no Hogarth to startle society with these truths of contrast! C. S.

MR. AND MRS. GERMAN READ'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Mr. Gilbert A'Beckett and Mr. Clement Scott having put their heads together, have embodied several appropriate philosophical reflections and lyrical effusions in a new "first-part" or play recently produced at the well-known entertainment at St. George's Hall. The notion contained in "Many Happy Returns" is the ease with which a disagreeable cantankerous person with views can set a happy household by the ears, introduce unworthy suspicion, and turn sunshine into rain. Never was there a happier family than that of Dr. Dundas Daisy before the arrival of the pompous and priggish Professor Septimus Styx. He has views that out Lavater-Lavater: in every simple action he detects an unworthy motive. He misinterprets signs and concealment of birthday presents, and he is on the point of making a cheerful birthday end miserably, when a chance explanation explains the mystery and untangles the skein. The little piece is capably acted by Mr. Corney Grain, an enthusiastic French Marquis; Mr. Alfred Bishop, the pedantic pessimist; Mr. Alfred Reed, the cheery old doctor; Miss Edith Brandon, a charming granddaughter; and Miss Leonora Braham, the merry little housekeeper. The music is by Mr. Lionel Benson, and is of a light, pleasing, and satisfactory character. After a short rest, dating from Monday next, the entertainment will be closed until Easter-time, when the prominent feature will be "Many Happy Returns."

STATE OF IRELAND.

At the meeting of the Irish Land League in Dublin on Tuesday Mr. Dillon, M.P., and Mr. Healy, M.P., stated, as the result of their visits to various parts of Ireland during the past fortnight, that "the people" were more determined than ever in their spirit of resistance. The League last week received altogether £3500, being the largest sum obtained in any one week since the League was established.

One of the speakers, a parish priest, at a land meeting in the county of Tipperary on Monday, boasted that the Coercion Act had left Boycotting untouched, and he added that without Boycotting the Land League would fall to pieces. Mr. Dillon, M.P., vindicated his recent attack upon Judge Fitzgerald. He counselled Irish tenants not to pay any unjust rent except at the bayonet's point.

Baron Dowse, in opening the Wexford Assizes, said he had received another threatening letter since his arrival in Wexford.

Some cases exemplifying the dangers of process serving in the south came before Judge Warren, sitting on Monday as Chamber Judge for the Common Law Divisions.

At Midleton, county Cork, last week, a mob wrecked the house of the chairman of the local branch of the Land League because he had, contrary to his avowed intention, paid his rent in full.

Kelliher and Murphy, who were on Thursday week convicted at the Cork Assizes of "Boycotting" Jeremiah Hegarty, merchant, Mill-street, were on Monday morning sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment each.

Michael Daly was fired at and dangerously wounded at Ballinahown, county Westmeath, on Monday. His life is despaired of. The crime is believed to be connected with recent disputes about land.

Mr. Edward E. Kay, Q.C., has accepted the judgeship vacant by the resignation of Vice-Chancellor Malins.

Mr. Gladstone was on Tuesday unanimously elected president of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, in the place of the late Mr. Carlyle.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Lord Beaconsfield has been suffering severely from gout and bronchial asthma; but, at the time of our going to press, the medical reports indicated some improvement. His Lordship was regaining strength.

Mr. Charles Cooper, the editor of the *Scotsman*, has been elected a member of the Reform Club by the Political Committee, under a rule empowering that body to elect two members in each year who have rendered "marked and obvious services to the Liberal cause."

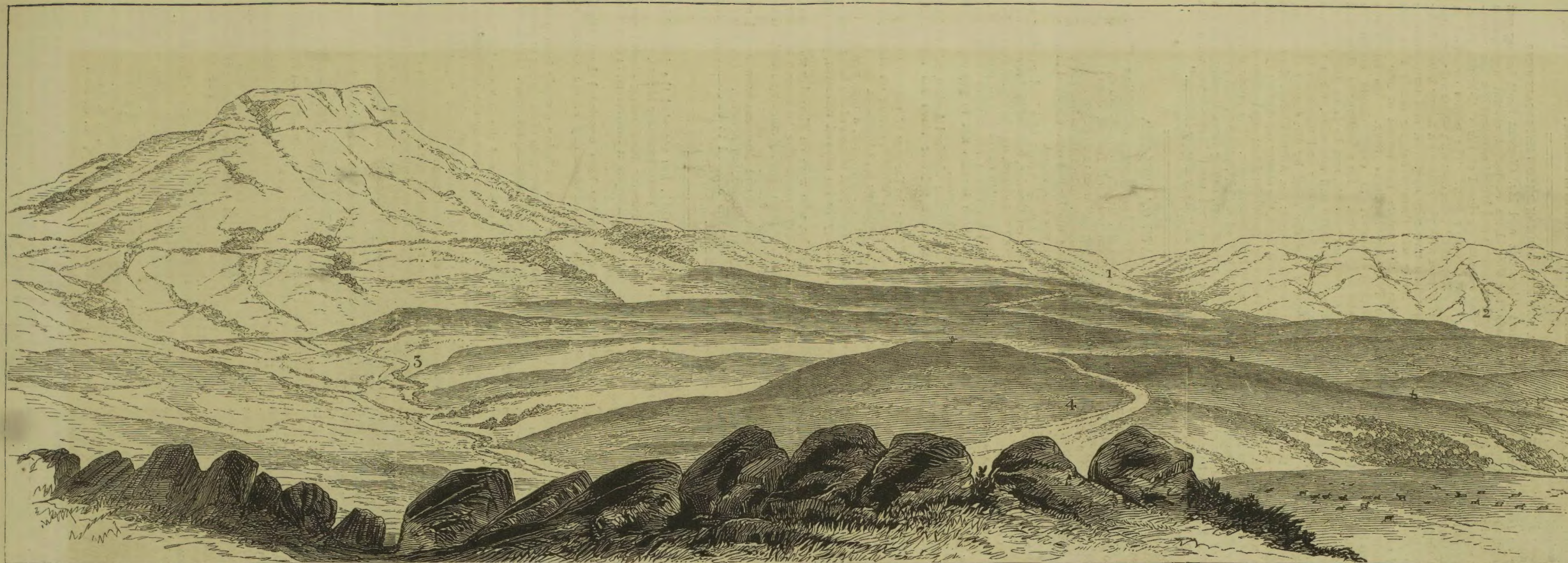
Her Majesty has approved of the appointment of Major-General J. F. Wilson, C.B., as Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, in succession to General Sir Donald M. Stewart, G.C.B., who has recently been appointed Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Queen has been pleased to ordain that Agnes Mary Manners Tollemache and Agatha Manners Tollemache, the sisters of William John Manners, now Earl of Dysart, shall henceforth have, hold, and enjoy the same title, place, pre-eminence, and precedence as if their late father had succeeded to the title and dignity of Earl of Dysart.

On Tuesday night the members of the joint Midland and North-Eastern Circuits entertained Mr. Justice Cave at dinner in the Inner Temple Hall, the use of which was specially granted for the purpose, in order to celebrate the learned Judge's recent elevation to the Bench. The chair was occupied by Mr. Alfred Wills, Q.C.

The following candidates for her Majesty's Indian Medical Service were successful at the competitive examination recently held at Burlington House:—H. J. Griffiths, F. D. C. Hawkins, A. Milne, J. A. Cunningham, A. G. E. Newland, H. C. Hudson, P. Mullane, A. Silcock, R. J. Baker, J. W. Rodgers, R. G. Cooper, M. B. Braganza, H. W. Stephenson, W. A. Corkery, A. J. L. Patch, R. Ross, S. T. Aveloorn, C. A. Adams, J. F. Maclaren, J. K. Kanga, E. R. Da Costa, and A. J. O'Hara.

A meeting was held yesterday week in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House for the purpose of promoting the proposal to erect a statue on the Thames Embankment as a memorial of William Tyndale, who first translated the New Testament from Greek into English, and who afterwards suffered martyrdom. The chair was taken by the Lord Mayor, who was supported on the platform by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Dr. Moffat, the Bishop of Cork, the Rev. Canon Fleming, and others. The statue is estimated to cost £4000. An appeal is to be made to the whole English-speaking people.

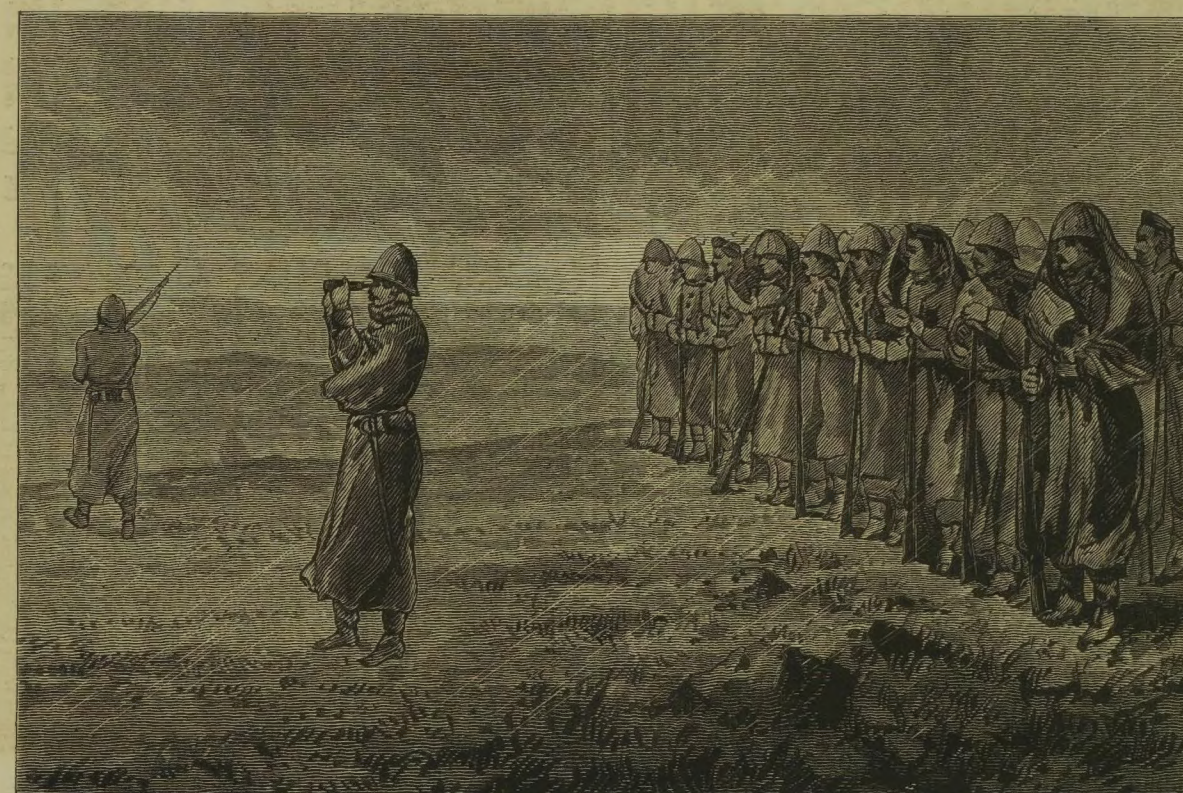


1. Laing's Neck. 2. Hill attacked by 58th Regiment, Jan. 28. 3. Road from Newcastle to Transvaal. 4. Road from Prospect Hill Camp to Laing's Neck.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR: THE BOERS' POSITION AT LAING'S NECK.



OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON HIS WAY TO THE FRONT.



WITH THE NATAL FIELD FORCE: AN OUTLYING PICKET AT DAWN.



THE LATE EMPEROR ALEXANDER II. OF RUSSIA AFTER DEATH.—SEE PAGE 330.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

The welcome news of the cessation of this wretched and mistaken conflict has already been made known. It involves the frank concession of self-government to the Boers, reserving to the British Crown a title of supremacy, or "suzerainty," with the control of all foreign relations; the appointment of a British Resident, to ensure the observance of stipulations for the fair treatment of the native tribes; and the retention of some eastern border districts under British government. These terms are such as we have, from the first, considered to be just and reasonable; they were recommended, more especially with regard to the territorial delimitation, in our comments upon the subject on Jan. 22 and Jan. 29, as well as since the armistice began, on March 8, for the opening of peace negotiations. An absolute and unconditional restoration of the former "South African Republic," as it was styled, with its pretensions to own the eastern districts, adjacent to Zululand, and to the Swazi and other native tribes, whom the Boers had never actually subdued, did not seem to be admissible, since the wars of the British Government against Cetewayo and Secocoeni have introduced quite a new state of affairs. This view has apparently been adopted in the recent negotiations, with the consent of the Boer leaders, Messrs. Joubert, Krüger, and Pretorius, whose conferences with Sir Evelyn Wood, aided by the mediation of Mr. Brand, President of the Orange Free State, have achieved a most satisfactory result. The task of marking out the proposed territorial cession, which will include the district of Utrecht, New Scotland, Londina and Luneburg, on the Zulu frontier, and Lydenburg, with the Gold-fields, northward to Olifant's River, is intrusted to the Royal Commissioners, as well as that of prescribing the powers to be exercised by the British Resident in the Transvaal, for the protection of the native tribes. The Commissioners to be appointed are Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of the Cape Colony, Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, Governor of Natal, and Sir Henry de Villiers, a Dutchman, Chief Justice of the Cape Colony, who has, from the date of the annexation of the Transvaal four years ago, been a consistent and highly influential advocate of the rights of the Transvaal, and of its claim to domestic independence. There is every reason to hope that the labours of these gentlemen, with the willing co-operation of Mr. Brand, Mr. Joubert, and other Dutchmen of political experience, will make full and secure provision for all legitimate interests, leaving to the people of the Transvaal an ample measure of freedom to manage their own affairs.

In the prospect of such a happy settlement for the future, we are little disposed to dwell much longer upon the abortive military operations lately attempted by Sir George Colley against the Boers' position at Laing's Neck; but our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, has reached the scene of action, and we have also received, from one or two occasional correspondents, sketches that will serve to illustrate the hard-fought actions of Jan. 28, Feb. 8, and Feb. 27. Our view of the entire position, with the roads from Newcastle and from the British Camp at Prospect Hill, by which Sir George Colley advanced on Jan. 28, and with the Pass at Laing's Neck and the hill up which the 58th Regiment made the attack, fills an engraving that extends the length of one page. It is from a sketch by Captain Ernest Thurlow, of the 60th Rifles, who also contributes that of a picket of the Natal Field Force, roused at break of day—and wrapping their shivering bodies in their great-coats—upon the occasion of a dubious alarm, which their officer tries to make out by the use of his field-glass, beyond the ken of the vigilant sentries at their post. Our Special Artist, meanwhile, as a lonely traveller on horseback, "remote, unfriended, solitary, slow," is seen making his way to the front, over those rough and hilly roads of Natal, which he traversed in his way to the Zulu campaign two years ago. He is twenty miles from the nearest posting-house or shelter, overtaken by a violent rainstorm; and we trust that the readers of this Journal, for whose entertainment he is put to such hardships, will not be unmindful of their obligations to Mr. Prior. A view of Majuba Hill, the scene of the last disastrous conflict on Feb. 27, when Sir George Colley was killed, appears on our front page. The engraving presented for our Extra Supplement shows the scene of Jan. 28, on the slope below Laing's Neck, when so many British soldiers lay there wounded, and when, as Sir George Colley testified, the Boers treated them with much humanity, offering what comforts and refreshments they had, though no medical or surgical assistance could be obtained, except from the British camp, nearly four miles distant.

We trust that Englishmen and Dutchmen, who ought to be friends, will never again be compelled to meet each other with hostile intent. The very latest incident of that kind has been announced in the present week. The news has arrived that the fort at Potchefstroom surrendered on the same day that the peace conditions were signed. It was compelled to do so by want of provisions; but during the previous siege there was some hard fighting, in which eighteen men of the British garrison were killed and ninety wounded. The Boers also captured 3000 rounds of ammunition and two guns, which will be restored to the British Government.

The Basuto war has recommenced; and a telegram received at the Colonial Office from Sir Hercules Robinson, dated March 26, states that hostilities were resumed in Basutoland. Major Lawrence had been killed at Leribe, and Colonel Carrington was wounded at Boleka, where a large force of natives is entrenched.

General Sir F. Roberts and General Newdigate, with their staff, arrived at Capetown on Monday, but were immediately to return to England. Of the troops lately sent out, one regiment is to stay at Capetown, and one at Natal, but the rest are to come back, or go on to India.

Sir Horace Rumbold, now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, will be appointed to Stockholm in the same capacity, on the retirement of the present Minister, the Hon. E. M. Erskine, C.B.; and Mr. George Glynn Petre, now her Majesty's Chargé-d'Affaires at Stuttgart, will succeed Sir Horace Rumbold at Buenos Ayres.

Roumania is henceforth to be called the Kingdom of Roumania. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies at Bucharest unanimously passed, last Saturday afternoon, a vote proclaiming Prince Charles as King of Roumania. The members went on Sunday in a body to the Palace, where "His Majesty" signed the Act authorising the change, and at night the town was illuminated. Great festivities and illuminations have taken place in all the towns of Roumania.

A conference was being held between the Governor of Cape Coast Castle and the Ashantee Envoys on March 20, at which time all was quiet there. Sir Samuel Rowe, the new Governor of the Gold Coast, was sworn in at Cape Coast Castle on March 12. The Kings of Adansi and Bequalli met his Excellency at Elmina, on which occasion they acknowledged their allegiance to British supremacy and offered their assistance in the event of war with Ashantee. The Ashantees are not, however, expected to fight.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, March 29.

M. Gambetta is decidedly trying to imitate the ways of English statesmen in putting himself into after-dinner communication with various commercial corporations. During the past week he presided over three trade banquets and delivered three speeches. The last and most important speech was that given on Friday night at the banquet of the Union Nationale du Commerce et de l'Industrie, at the Grand Hôtel. M. Gambetta uttered many words and many resonant phrases on this occasion. He pronounced a panegyric of trade and labour; developed the importance of practical studies of commercial questions such as he was then pursuing in dining with the members of the Commercial and Industrial Union; and once more explained that opportunist policy of which he is the champion, and which consists in taking into account circumstances and conditions, and in passing successively through all the necessary stages in order to attain the desired end. M. Gambetta even pronounced the words "experimental politics." What little clear and precise statement and promise M. Gambetta's speech contains has given much satisfaction in commercial circles, and whatever may be thought of the speech from a literary point of view, it is highly opportune from the point of view of politics.

The phrase "experimental politics" has furnished M. Emile Zola, the celebrated novelist, with the theme of a curious article on M. Gambetta. M. Zola, referring to the persistent attempts of the advanced Radicals and of the Reactionaries to make out that M. Gambetta is aiming at the dictatorship, remarks that since 1789 the French nation has sown Republics to reap only Monarchies. Now the French are busy making M. Gambetta from a citizen into a king. "In spite of himself, in spite of us," writes M. Zola, "he is taking a more and more considerable place, and one fine morning he may be called upon to play the part of a saviour. What does this mean? It is a simple scientific phenomenon, a remote habit of our soil, an effect of heredity in our race. M. Gambetta, who occupies a secondary place in the State, cannot appear without being proclaimed the beloved prince, at whose hands the nation expects happiness. Journals have been sold to him, other journals have been founded to destroy him, so that every morning his name re-echoes in all the trumpets of renown, a deafening music that makes him the unique man of the moment. He is more than the future King, he is the god of the present hour. We remain," concludes M. Zola, "a people of faithful subjects who, the day when they have killed their king, begin to make another king, by instinct and unwittingly, out of the first man whose strong hand or whose grand phrases move our feelings."

The time of the Senate and Chamber has been much taken up during the past week with useless interpellations, one only of which, that of M. Madiet de Montjau, needs to be recorded. M. de Montjau interpellated the Government on the prosecution of five newspapers on the charge of glorifying the assassination of the Czar. M. Cazot, Minister of Justice, justified the action of the Government, principally on the ground that France was not an isolated nation, and that she could not afford to allow foreign potentates to be insulted as long as a law existed punishing that offence. This point will doubtless again be brought forward in the final discussion of the new Press Bill.

The report of the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry into the Cissey scandal has been issued. It pronounces General de Cissey to be innocent of the charges brought against him.

The Champs-Élysées since Saturday have assumed a more animated appearance than ever. The square in front of the Palais de l'Industrie is black with closely packed carriages of all descriptions, and here and there you see a crook-legged and yellow-booted jockey exercising a horse carefully swathed in bright-coloured cloths. These phenomena are explained by the fact that the annual horse show opened on Saturday and will remain open until April 12. In the afternoon, when the races and trials take place for the various prizes, the Palais de l'Industrie is now the resort of the celebrities of the sporting and fashionable world—terms that are in Paris almost synonymous, *le sport* being for the moment considered eminently *chic*.

The terrible catastrophe at the Nice Opera-House has naturally caused great excitement here; for, with the single exception of the Grand Opera, not one of the Paris theatres is at all secure in case of fire. The Opéra-Comique, the Odéon, and the Théâtre-Français have wide and numerous issues into the street; but these theatres, like all the smaller theatres, are arranged in such a manner that half the spectators are practically the prisoners of the other half. In no theatre in Paris is there a central aisle in the orchestra stalls, and in all parts of the house the side aisles are encumbered with stools and *strapontins*, while communication between the lobbies and the different parts of the houses exists only by ridiculously narrow and dark passages, generally rendered more dangerous by two or three steps. A panic in almost any Parisian theatre would mean death to hundreds. Meanwhile the Parisians, with their usual generosity, are opening their purses for the benefit of the sufferers of the catastrophe at Nice. Subscription-lists have been opened, and a grand benefit performance is to be given shortly at the Trocadero.

Deaths of the week:—On Wednesday last, at the Grand Hôtel, died Nicolas Rubinstein, brother of the composer, Anton Rubinstein, a pianist of talent and director of the Conservatoire of Moscow; Oscar de Lafayette, senator, grandson of the famous General Lafayette, died on Saturday last, at the age of sixty-six; and Auguste de Châtillon, painter, sculptor, and poet, died last week, at the age of seventy-three. He was one of the early and ardent Romanticists, and must have been one of the famous *Hierro* band which Théophile Gautier commanded in the pit of the Théâtre Français on the ever-memorable night of the first performance of "Hernani."

The theatres at the present moment offer little interest. The season is drawing to a close, and, as it has not been a very brilliant one, at many theatres unsuccessful pieces are giving place to revivals. Gounod's new opera, "Le Tribut de Zamora," will be produced at the Opéra on Friday, unless, as seems not improbable, circumstances cause it to be delayed until that day week. At the Gymnase, a piece in three acts by two young authors, called *Miss Fanfare*, was played last Friday. It is well written, but of no dramatic merit, and not destined to success.

Unfortunately, one can rarely recommend modern French novels to the perusal of our innocent and pure English girls. An exception must be made in favour of "Césette" (Paris, Lemerre), a tale of rustic love, the scene of which is laid in the south of France, near Montauban. The author is M. Emile Pouillon, and this is his first novel of importance. The style is admirable, and its merits have been recognised unreservedly by some of the most scrupulous critics. I may mention also the publication of the third and concluding volume of Colonel Jung's important work on "Bonaparte et Son Temps" (1 vol. Paris, Charpentier). T. C.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

ITALY.

The Government obtained a majority of 191 votes against 103 on Signor Nicotera's proposal to postpone the vote on the navy when the marine budget is discussed.

Marquis Pepoli, formerly one of the leaders of the revolutionary movement in Italy, and afterwards Commissioner of Umbria and Ambassador at St. Petersburg, died last Saturday.

PORTUGAL.

The Cabinet has been finally constituted as follows:—Senhor Sampayo, Premier and Minister of the Interior; Senhor Barros, Minister of Justice; Senhor Lopo Vaz, Minister of Finance; Colonel Castro, Minister of War; Senhor Dantos, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Senhor Velhosa, Minister of Marine; Senhor Riveiro, Minister of Public Works.

GERMANY.

In both Houses of the Cortes on Tuesday a Royal decree was read adjourning the Session until May 30 next.

Prince Bismarck has been directed by the Emperor William to convey his Majesty's heartfelt thanks to all those who forwarded to him their congratulations on the occasion of his birthday.

On receiving a congratulatory telegram on his birthday from Alexander III., the Emperor William exclaimed, "To hear the old accustomed accent of cordial friendship and trust from the lips of the son and successor does my heart good."

On the question of the right of the German Reichstag to be heard before funds are appropriated by the Government for the carrying out of the incorporation of the town of Altona into the Zollverein, on which a conflict has arisen between Prince Bismarck and the Liberals, a vote of 176 against 58 has declared in favour of the right of Parliament.

The German Government has become so alarmed at the extent of emigration that a series of measures will be devised to control this efflux of the population.

Orders were issued on Saturday last by the police authorities of Berlin, according to the *Tagblatt*, for the expulsion of eighteen persons in virtue of the Anti-Socialist law.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The marriage of the Crown Prince with Princess Victoria of Baden will, it is stated, take place about the end of September, at Stockholm. His Royal father having now recovered, Prince Oscar will probably return to Karlsruhe in April or May.

AUSTRIA.

The following order of the day has been issued by the Emperor to the army:—"In order that the close personal friendship which existed between myself and the late Emperor Alexander II. and the special favour which the latter always manifested to my army may be kept in imperishable and honourable memory, I command that the 11th Uhlan Regiment shall always retain the name of its former honorary Colonel, Alexander II. of Russia. I also appoint Alexander III. as honorary commander of the regiment." The Emperor has further directed that the 61st Infantry Regiment shall in future bear the name of Alexander III.

At the opening of Tuesday's sitting of the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath, the first since the assassination of the late Emperor of Russia, the President gave expression to the feelings of abhorrence of the Upper House at the crime of the 13th inst. He said the event was the more painful on account of the indication it gave of the existence of a dark but widespread conspiracy threatening to undermine the principles of society, which the Upper House was bound to stand in the front rank to defend. The President, in conclusion, called upon the members present to rise from their seats in order to testify to the sorrow they experienced at this event, as well as to the sympathy they felt with the grief which filled the heart of the Austrian Monarch, who in the Emperor Alexander II. had lost a true friend. The President's remarks were warmly applauded. The House then adopted the bill for the provisional exercise of the Budget in April and May.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath the Minister of Finance presented a bill asking for power to issue 50,000,000 fl. of 5 per Cent Paper Rente to cover the deficit for 1881.

DENMARK.

The funeral of the Queen Dowager took place on Tuesday in the Cathedral at Roskilde, her remains being laid beside those of King Christian VIII.

TURKEY.

It is stated that the Ottoman delegates have presented their final proposals to the Ambassadors of the Great Powers, and have declared that the Porte cannot cede Crete or any part of Albania. The line of frontier which they have proposed is understood to go considerably beyond that described by the Turkish Note of Oct. 3, 1880. The territory now offered in Thessaly comprises Larissa, Trikala, Turnovo, and the whole valley of the Salambria, but excludes Prevesa and Metzovo. No part of Epirus is comprised in the proposed line. Turkish troops continue to be dispatched to the Greek frontier.

AMERICA.

President Garfield has decided that there shall not be any extra Session of Congress.

General Grant was on Thursday week elected president of the Mexican Southern Railway, and has accepted the position. He has left for Mexico to further this enterprise, and will return to the United States in May.

The wheat and cotton crops in the United States both promise to be exceptionally large this year.

An elaborate report, signed by Surgeon Glazier, of the Marine Hospital Service, on the history of trichinae and trichinosis, has been published by the Government.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs that the quarrel of the Land League factions in America grows in bitterness. Each declares that it is the only authorised medium for the transmission of contributions to Ireland, and charges the others with dishonesty. The *Irish World* says that the total amount of money sent to Ireland is about £16,000. The number of Land League branches in America is 1135.

Mr. Kallach, the Mayor of San Francisco's son, whose shooting of Mr. de Young, the editor of a newspaper, caused so much excitement last year, has been acquitted by the jury, on the ground that the deed was done in self-defence.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa states that his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne will probably visit Manitoba in July.

It is understood that the Dominion Government and the Syndicate of the Canada Pacific Railway have exchanged communications with reference to the construction of the proposed Vancouver's Island Railway as a part of the Pacific line. Intelligence from Victoria (Vancouver's Island) states that Mr. Decosmos will leave there for England about the 15th inst. in order to present to the Home Government the British Columbian memorial respecting the Vancouver's Island Railway question. The resolution proposed by the Premier, Mr. Albert Richards, for the appointment of a delegate to proceed



ON THE SLOPE OF LAING'S NECK: EVENING, JANUARY 23.

to England to present a petition to the Queen relative to the construction of the Pacific Railway, was adopted by the British Columbian Legislative Assembly by 20 votes against 4. In the course of the debate Mr. Williams, a member of the Government, said that if a tribe of Indians received from the Dominion Government the same treatment as the Columbians, war would be the result. He therefore called upon the Government to put a musket in every man's hand in order to fight Canada.

The Legislature of the Province of Quebec is summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on April 28.

In the Nova Scotia House of Assembly yesterday week a resolution was brought forward in favour of an address to the Queen and a petition to the Imperial Government praying them to exert their influence with the Dominion Government to secure the payment to Nova Scotia of its share in the Newfoundland Fishery Award. The House decided against the resolution, but adopted by 43 votes to 5 an amendment declaring that the Government of Nova Scotia should continue to press its claims.

The Legislative Council of New Brunswick has postponed for three months the discussion on the bill recently passed by the Legislative Assembly for the abolition of the Council, thus virtually defeating the measure. The Legislature was prorogued yesterday week.

The British Columbian Legislative Assembly was prorogued last Saturday.

INDIA.

An abstract of the Indian Budget, which was published yesterday week in the *Gazette of India*, has been telegraphed from Calcutta. Including the frontier and the Punjab railways, there was a deficit for 1879-80 of £1,183,000; but for 1880-1, owing to the war expenditure, there is a deficit of £6,269,000. It is intended to raise an Indian loan of three millions sterling in the ensuing financial year.

Lieutenant-General Hardinge has arrived at Bombay, and taken over the chief command of the forces in the Bombay Presidency.

Yesterday week the formal transfer of Mysore was made to the Government of the Maharajah, when the Governor of Madras installed the young Prince, with great ceremony, as ruler of the State.

Colonel Malcolmson, who commanded a cavalry regiment at the battle of Maiwand, is to be tried by court-martial on the 7th inst.

AUSTRALIA.

A disagreement between the two Houses of the Victoria Legislature is reported in a telegram from Melbourne. The bill for the reform of the Constitution, having been passed by the Legislative Assembly, was yesterday week presented to the Legislative Council, but the latter body refused to receive it, on the grounds that the measure ought to originate with the Council, and not the Assembly, and that a Reform Bill has already been passed by the Council this Session.

A telegram from Sydney reports the final collapse of the attempt of the Marquis de Ray to establish a settlement at New Ireland. The colonists have, it is stated, reached Noumea in a deplorable condition, having been for several days without food and without water.

The Pope's eldest brother, Count Giovanni Battista Pecci, died on Wednesday at Carpineto, at the age of seventy-nine.

Locusts in immense numbers have appeared in several districts of Cyprus, and serious damage is threatened.

There was another shock of earthquake, a slight one, at Casamicciola last Sunday morning.

A Reuter's telegram from Constantinople states that news from Zanzibar announces the death of Mr. W. E. Foster, legal Vice-Consul at that place.

Several hundred natives have been massacred at Abomey, on the African coast, in accordance with the annual celebrations which take place there.

The Pope, having discovered that a sacrilegious trade is being carried on in spurious relics, has directed a searching inquiry to be made into the matter.

In consequence of an altercation in the French Chamber, M. Janvier de la Motte, a Bonapartist, on Monday sent seconds to M. Jules Ferry, the Premier. Explanations, however, were given, and the matter was arranged.

Instead of exposing the bodies of the dead in the Paris Morgue in a nude state, as heretofore, it is now decided to exhibit them in their clothing, even to caps and bouquets, the idea being to give, as far as possible, the exact appearance which the deceased presented when living. In the case of corpses without clothing, the inspection will no longer be public.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Three London Corps—the London Rifle Brigades, the 18th (late 36th) Middlesex, and the London Scottish Rifles—held their annual assaults of arms during the past week. In the two first named a special feature was the excellence of the bayonet exercise, which in these regiments has always been carried to great perfection. At all the assaults the attendance was good, and the programmes were of an entertaining character.

The operations representing an attack on and the defence of the metropolis which were carried out by the 2nd London last January, when the snow lay two and three feet on the ground manœuvred over in the north of London, were repeated last Saturday night with signal success. The idea was that the rearguard of an army retreating through London to the southward was closely pressed by the enemy, and determined to hold the northern hills at Highgate and Hampstead, and that while the outposts were being placed the advanced guard of the enemy, approaching from the direction of Barnet and Watford, attacked the outpost line. Captain Grene and Canton commanded respectively the attacking and defending forces.

The eighth annual dinner of the South London Club was held at the Club-House, Nunhead, yesterday week, under the presidency of Lieutenant-Colonel Farrell, 4th Kent. In responding to the toast of "Success to the Club," the gallant chairman congratulated the members on the success they had attained during the past year, and the good promise there was for the present, as there had been an accession of thirty new members. Various matches were in process of arrangement, and everything pointed to a prosperous season. During the evening Colonel Farrell, on behalf of the club, presented Serjeant Take, of the Queen's Westminster, the hon. secretary, with a handsome clock, in recognition of his services during the past year.—At the competitions held at Nunhead last week Private Lowe, Queen's Westminster; Lieutenant Angel, 8th Middlesex; and Corporal Butcher, 6th Surrey, were the winners.

The annual meeting of the Berkshire Volunteers was held last Saturday at the head-quarters, Abbey-gateway, Reading. The regiment numbered 1124 men last year, only three of whom were non-efficient, and 1011 were present at the annual

inspection. Colonel Lindsay, in moving the adoption of the report, said the regiment was more efficient than at any time during the twenty-one years of its existence. Out of the 1124 men who formed the regiment 914 have adopted the scarlet uniform. It is not intended that the battalion shall be represented at Brighton, but it will be present at the forthcoming Royal review. The camp was held last year, on the invitation of Mr. Walter, M.P., at Bearwood, and was very successful. This year it is proposed to visit Aldershot for the annual encampment.

Mr. Brassey, M.P., Civil Lord of the Admiralty, on Tuesday distributed prizes to members of the Liverpool Brigade of Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers on board her Majesty's ship *Eagle*.

The whole of the applications from regiments for permission to attend the Volunteer Review at Brighton on Easter Monday show a total of 21,600 of all arms. The dispositions of the force, under the command of Lieutenant-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, show that the attacking army will be commanded by Major-General G. W. A. Higginson, C.B., of the Home District, and the defending force by Major-General Earle. Two brigades only will be commanded by Volunteer officers (Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Ranelagh, South Middlesex, and Lieutenant-Colonel Viscount Bury, Civil Service), all the others being led, as last year, by officers of the Army.—A Snider rifle prize meeting will be held, by permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Verrall, 1st Sussex, at the ranges in Sheepcote Valley, Brighton, on the Saturday before the review, the matches being confined to rifle and engineer volunteers belonging to the corps officially announced to take part in the operations.

The general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard, on Wednesday afternoon, May 4—the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. Gye's prospectus, just issued, announces the opening of the new season for Tuesday, April 19. The novelties promised are: Herr Anton Rubinstein's new opera, in an Italian version, as "Il Demonio," and the revival of Rossini's "Otello," with Madame Adelina Patti as Desdemona, and of Mozart's "Il Seraglio," with Madame Sembrich as Costanza. Herr Rubinstein's opera—not his first composition of the kind—has had much success abroad, and its performance here will make him known for the first time in England as a composer for the lyric stage. It is said that he will superintend its production at the Covent-Garden establishment; and during his stay here will give some more of those recitals in which he has hitherto earned renown as a pianist of the highest order. His opera will have the advantage, in its London performance, of including in the cast Madame Albani and M. Lassalle in the principal characters.

Madame Patti's representation of the Shakespearean-Rossinian heroine will combine the attractions of her splendid vocalisation in the florid music of the part, and that tragic power which the great prima donna has so successfully manifested during several past seasons. Madame Sembrich's possession of a soprano voice of exceptionally high compass eminently fits her for the execution of music which was specially written for a singer of rare gifts in that respect. Mr. Gye's programme also names a contingent possibility of the performance of Signor Boito's "Mefistofele" (brought out at Her Majesty's Theatre last July).

Besides the artists already named, other well-known vocalists are to reappear, among the familiar names being those of Mdles. Valleria, Pasqua, Mantilla, Morini, Sonnino, Ghiotti, Madame Scalchi, Signori Nicolini, Gayarré, Marini, Manfredi, I. Corsi, Fille, Cotogni, De Reszké, Silvestri, Ciampi, Scolara, Ugetti, Raguer, and M. Gailhard.

First appearances are to be made by Mdles. De Reszké, Wamots, and Guercia, Madame Fürsch-Madier, Signori Mierzewski, Perugini, Sante Athos, MM. Vergnet, Dauphin, and Gresse, Herren Labatt and Bullis, and Mr. Griffin.

As during past seasons, the office of conductor is to be divided, Signor Bevnigani retaining his position in that capacity and Signor Vianesi being replaced by M. Joseph Dupont, favourably known as conductor at the Théâtre de la Monnaie and the Conservatoire, Brussels.

The orchestra and the chorus will be much the same as last season, the band being still headed by Mr. Carodus as principal and solo violin. The ballet arrangements will again include the three Mdles. Reuters as principal dancers, with the addition of Mdle. Viale (her first appearance in England).

The stage management continues under the efficient superintendence of Signor Tagliafico; the scenic department will be, as for many years past, in the skilled hands of Messrs. Dayes and Caney, and other offices will be efficiently filled as before; among them being those of organist (Mr. J. Pittman), leader of the ballet (Mr. Betjemann), ballet-master (M. Hansen), and chorus-master (Signor C. Corsi).

Last week's Philharmonic Concert—the third of the present season—included fine orchestral performances of Spontini's overture to "La Vestale" that by Sterndale Bennett illustrative of passages from "Paradise and the Peri," Spohr's great symphony, "Die Weihe der Töne," and Herr Johann Svendsen's overture to "Sigurd Slembe;" the last an effective piece of "programme-music," somewhat in the Wagner school, skilfully instrumented, and containing some highly dramatic passages. Herr Joachim played, with his usual success, Beethoven's violin concerto, and an expressive "Notturmo" of the player's own composition. The vocalists were Mdle. Orgeni and Mr. Boyle, the gentleman having very suddenly replaced Mr. Sims Reeves on account of the indisposition of the latter.

The concert of the Sacred Harmonic Society, yesterday (Friday) week, was of great and varied interest, having opened with Handel's fine Coronation Anthem, "The King shall rejoice," which was followed by the Dead March in "Saul;" after which Cherubini's sublime "Requiem" in C minor was very finely rendered; the programme having closed with Mendelssohn's noble music to "Athalie;" the vocal solos in which were well sung by Misses C. Penna, J. Jones, and Orridge—the incidental text having been judiciously declaimed by Mr. C. Fry. Sir M. Costa conducted, and Mr. Willing presided at the organ, as usual. Handel's "Samson" is to be given by the society next Friday evening.

Last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert completed the weekly performance of Schubert's symphonies in chronological order, the last and grandest—that in C major—having been given with fine effect. Mr. A. C. Mackenzie's characteristic Scottish rhapsody (for orchestra) entitled "Burns" was produced for the first time here, with much success; and Madame Montigny-Rémaury played Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto in G minor, and an "Introduction and Allegro" by M. Godard, with brilliant execution. Vocal pieces were effectively rendered by Miss M. Davies and Herr von zur Mühlen.

An interesting concert was given at St. James's Hall on Saturday evening by the pupils of the Royal Normal College and Academy for the Blind (Upper Norwood). A well selected orchestra—conducted by Mr. Manns—was an important feature in the programme, which included a performance of Sterndale Bennett's sacred cantata "The Woman of Samaria" (the vocal solos by Misses A. Campbell and M. Reece, and Messrs. Hughes and West); Beethoven's Choral Fantasia, the pianoforte well sustained by Mr. W. F. Schwiager; Mendelssohn's Capriccio for pianoforte (with orchestra), cleverly played by Master A. Hollins; and Mozart's duet for two pianos, the three movements distributed between Messrs. Allen and Askham, Misses Gilbert and Carson, and Misses Cully and Inskip. Madrigals were also sung by the students, and vocal solos by Miss H. Carson and Mr. Pryde. During the evening the worthy principal, Mr. F. J. Campbell, gave an exemplification of the method of notation by which the pupils are taught, its efficiency having been proved by their readily singing a piece previously unknown to them. It is to be hoped that the college will receive that aid of which it stands in need to enable it to extend its valuable operations in cultivating not only the musical but also the general education of the blind, many students being thus enabled to earn an honourable and independent livelihood.

At last week's London Ballad Concert, "I Lingered in the Cloisters," a new song by W. H. Jude, was successfully sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling; that lady, Madame Patey, Misses M. Davies and C. Samuelli, Mr. Maas, Mr. R. Hollins, Mr. Santley, and Mr. Maybrick having given effect to a more or less familiar programme, which included part-songs, well rendered by the South London Choral Association. An attractive selection was prepared for this week's concert, which was the last of the series, this having been, as usual, for the benefit of the director, Mr. John Boosey.

At this week's Monday Popular Concert Madame Schumann was again the pianist, and Herr Joachim the leading violinist. The lady played, with special effect, Chopin's "Nocturne" in B major and "Scherzo" in B minor; and another piece in reply to an encore. Herr Joachim gave his "Romance" in B flat, and (in association with Mr. Eugene D'Albert), three of Brahms's Hungarian Dances, two of which had to be repeated. The gentlemen just named and Signor Piatti were associated in Mozart's Pianoforte Trio in E major, which concluded the concert, the programme having opened with Beethoven's string quartet in F minor, finely played by MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Zerbini, and Piatti. Madame Lowrovská (the celebrated Russian soprano) appeared for the first time this season, and sang with great effect Gluck's air "Divinités du Styx," and Schubert's declamatory song, "The Erl King," Mr. Zerbini having been, as usual, an efficient accompanist.

For yesterday (Friday) evening, a performance of "Highland songs and Songs of Scotland" was announced to take place at St. James's Hall, with the co-operation of several eminent solo vocalists and the members of the Scottish Choral Society.

Dr. Ferdinand Hiller's oratorio, "The Destruction of Jerusalem," was announced for performance by Miss Holland's choir at the Dilettante Club on Thursday evening, in aid of St. John's Foundation School, Leatherhead.

A concert is to be given at the Mansion House this (Saturday) afternoon by the Guildhall Orchestral Society.

This week's Ballad Concert for the People (on Thursday) was under the superintendence of Madame Sainton-Dolby; and the programme included the names of Miss Damian, Mrs. Tuer, Miss Adela Vernon, Miss Blackwell, Mr. Blower, Mr. Piercey; M. Sainton (solo violin), and Mr. Leipold (pianoforte); with a recitation by Miss Cowen of "The Miner's Story," &c.

The second of this year's concerts of the Bach Society takes place at St. James's Hall, next Wednesday evening, when Bach's "Sanctus" in D, Brahms' "Requiem," and Handel's "Alexander's Feast," are to be given.

The first of three concerts by students (past and present, amateur and professional) of Madame Sainton-Dolby's Vocal Academy is to be given at Steinway Hall next Thursday afternoon. Instrumental pieces, by violin pupils of M. Sainton, are to be introduced during the series, this gentleman being the conductor of the concerts, the second and third of which are to take place on July 14 and Dec. 15.

The long-talked of scheme of producing some of Wagner's operas in London, with their original text, by a German company, seems likely to be realised next year by the agency of Herr Franke, who is said to have secured Drury Lane Theatre for performances to be given in May and June, 1882. "Tristan und Isolde," and "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" are the operas of Wagner already spoken of; and it is in contemplation also to give Beethoven's "Fidelio." Herr Hans Richter, of Vienna, is to conduct the performances.

The leading vocalists engaged for the approaching musical festival at Norwich are Madame Albani, Mrs. Osgood, Miss Mary Davies, Madame Patey, Madame Mudie Bolingbroke, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Barton M'Guckin, Mr. Santley, and Mr. F. King. The chief soprano part in Sir Julius Benedict's new cantata will be undertaken by Mrs. Osgood, and that in Mr. F. Cowen's new work by Madame Albani.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The Duke of Cambridge, who presided at the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress held last week, feelingly alluded to the assassination of the Czar of Russia, whose name had formerly been associated with the institution as one of its patrons. His Royal Highness, in proposing the toast of the evening, spoke of the benefits conferred by the society, and the need of supporting it. Subscriptions were announced to the amount of nearly two thousand four hundred pounds. The Secretary announced that the subscriptions included £100 from the Queen, £100 from the Emperor of Austria, £100 from the Emperor of Germany, and £20 from the Duke of Cambridge; the total being £2381.

A dinner in aid of the funds of the Princess Mary Village Homes took place on Thursday at Willis's Rooms, when the chair was taken by the Duke of Connaught, supported by many persons of distinction, who undertook the office of steward.

Lord Francis Hervey opened the Homerton and Hackney Working Men's Club and Institute Coffee Palace and Public Reading-room on Wednesday evening; after which a public meeting was held in the Evangelical Hall, adjoining—Mr. John James Jones (member of London School Board) in the chair.

The Lord Chancellor presided at the annual meeting of the Barristers' Benevolent Association, held in the Middle Temple Hall on Wednesday.

Forty candidates, including five ladies, have been nominated for the eighteen seats on the St. Pancras Board of Guardians. The Dowager Marchioness of Lothian is one of the lady candidates nominated.



ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA: PLACE WHERE THE EMPEROR WAS KILLED.—SEE PAGE 330.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



FUNERAL OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA: REMOVAL OF THE BODY TO THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE COURT.

At the private investiture of the Bath, held by her Majesty on Thursday week at Windsor Castle, the following officers were knighted by the Queen, and were invested with the insignia of the military division of the second class of the order—viz., Major-General John Ross, Major-General James Hills, and Colonel Charles John Stanley Gough. Seventeen Companions of the order also received their decorations in the military and civil divisions of the said order. Major Montague Protheroe, Madras Staff Corps, and Captain Henry Wylie, Bengal Infantry, received from her Majesty the insignia of a Companion of the Star of India; and Mr. Richard Isaac Bruce, First Assistant to the Agent Governor-General in Beloochistan, likewise received the badge of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn and Princess Beatrice were present with her Majesty during the ceremony, and the gentlemen of the household were in attendance, being in Levée dress. Luncheon was served in the dining-room.

The same day Viscount Torrington, on behalf of the Earl of Seafeld, delivered up to the Queen the insignia of the Order of the Thistle worn by the late Earl of Seafeld; and the Earl of Fife was knighted and invested with the insignia of a Knight of the Order of the Thistle, Prince Leopold being present with her Majesty. Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein lunched with the Queen. Sir Theodore Martin, Colonel Sir Charles J. S. Gough, Colonel Francis H. Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Chapman, Royal Artillery, joined the Royal dinner circle in the evening.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left the castle at nine o'clock the next morning for Bagshot Park.

Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present at a special Lenten service at the chapel, Eton College, on Saturday afternoon, when portions of Bach's Passion Music were performed. The Marquis of Hertford and the Bishop of Peterborough and Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir H. Ponsonby dined with her Majesty. Prince Leopold came to London after dinner in order to be present the next morning at a solemn funeral service for the late Emperor Alexander II. celebrated at the Russian Chapel in Welbeck-street. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Teck being likewise present.

A special service was also performed in the private chapel of the castle on Sunday, the funeral of the late Czar having taken place the same morning at St. Petersburg. A portion of the choir of St. George's Chapel was in attendance, and the Bishop of Peterborough officiated. The Queen and Princess Beatrice and Prince Alfred and Princess Marie of Edinburgh were present. The Bishop of Peterborough and the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley joined her Majesty and Princess Beatrice at dinner. The Queen heard with much sorrow of the death of the infant daughter of Princess Frederica of Hanover and of Baron von Pawel-Rammungen, who died the same evening at Hampton Court Palace. The child had been privately baptised the previous Friday evening by the Rev. Mr. Wodehouse, Chaplain to the Palace, and received the names Victoria Georgina Beatrice Maude Anne. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice had visited Princess Frederica a few days previously.

While the Queen was at Hampton Court Lady Roberts (mother of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts) and Lady Cavagnari were presented to her Majesty.

On Monday the Queen and the Princess came to London, being escorted from Paddington to Buckingham Palace by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards. The Empress of Austria visited her Majesty in the afternoon at the palace, and was received by the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Leopold in the Grand Hall, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting being in attendance. Countesses Victoria and Helena Gleichen (children of Count and Countess Gleichen) visited her Majesty. The Royal dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, Prince Leopold, the Turkish Ambassador and Mdle. Musurus, the Italian Ambassador and Madame Menabrea, the Austrian Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Lord Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Countess Gruville, Viscount Barrington, Lady Southampton, the Hon. Mrs. Alfred Egerton, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, and Viscount Torrington. Princess Beatrice went to the St. James's Theatre.

Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales visited the Queen on Tuesday. Princess Beatrice paid a visit to Princess Frederica of Hanover at Hampton Court Palace in the morning. Her Majesty held a Drawingroom, and afterwards, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, visited the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice returned to Windsor on Wednesday.

Earl Sydney, the Earl of Northbrook, and Lady Emma Baring have dined with the Queen.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps and the Hon. Evelyn Moore have succeeded the Hon. Frances Drummond and the Hon. Ethel Cadogan as Maids of Honour in Waiting.

The charge of the gold pantry at Windsor Castle, in succession to the late Mr. Goring, is intrusted to Mr. Gower, who has been for many years in charge of the silver pantry.

The Queen, with all the members of the Royal family, has been constant in inquiries as to the state of the Earl of Beaconsfield.

THE QUEEN'S DRAWINGROOM.

Her Majesty held a Drawingroom on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace. Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and the Duke of Cambridge were present. The usual state etiquette was observed. There was not a large attendance, and strict Court mourning was adhered to.

The Queen wore a dress and train of black silk trimmed with erape and feathers, and a long black tulle veil surmounted by a diadem of jet. Her Majesty also wore jet ornaments, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, Louis of Prussia, St. Catherine of Russia, the Spanish and Portuguese orders, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress and train of black satin trimmed with jet embroidery and lace. Head-dress, black feathers, veil, and coronet of jet. Her Royal Highness also wore a necklace, brooch, and earrings of jet, with the orders of Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

The Duchess of Connaught wore a black satin petticoat trimmed with jet, and a train of broadened velvet with trimmings to match. Head-dress, a tiara of jet, black plumes, and black veil. Ornaments, jet. Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Imperial Order of India, the order of Louise of Prussia, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order, and the medal commemorating the Emperor and Empress of Germany's Golden Wedding.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales upon arriving at St. Petersburg were met at the railway station by the Empress of Russia

and all the Grand Dukes. Their Royal Highnesses during their stay in the capital occupied the Anitchkin Palace; their suite being located at the Hôtel de l'Europe. The evening after their arrival the Prince and Princess, with the other foreign Princes, dined with the Grand Duke Vladimir. The late Czar's funeral took place on Sunday, and on Monday the Prince, on behalf of the Queen, invested the Emperor Alexander with the Order of the Garter. The ceremony of investiture took place in the Throne Room of the Anitchkin Palace, in the presence of all the members of the Imperial family, the Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Germany (who wore the ribbon of the order), the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke of Hesse. The insignia of the order were borne by the officers of the suite of the Prince, headed by Lord Dufferin and the staff of the Embassy. On Tuesday the Prince lunched at the British Embassy, covers being laid for forty guests, including Prince Orloff and Prince Lobanoff. His Royal Highness left St. Petersburg on Thursday on his return home. The Princess remains with the Empress of Russia.

Lord Colville of Culross represented the Princess at the funeral of the late Queen Dowager of Denmark at Copenhagen.

Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales were entertained at a garden party by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van der Byl, at Fernwood, Cape Town, on March 1. Lady Robinson, the officers of the detached squadron, and a large party of colonists were present. The detached squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, including the Bacchante, Captain Lord Charles Scott, with the Princes on board, has left the Cape of Good Hope for Singapore, to which place letters should be addressed until further notice.

Prince and Princess Christian have left Berlin, on their return to Windsor.

The Duke of Connaught presided at the dinner in aid of the funds of the Princess Mary Village Homes for Little Girls, Addlestone, Surrey, held at Willis's Rooms, on Thursday.

The Duke of Cambridge attained his sixty-second year last Saturday. His Royal Highness presided at the annual general meeting of the supporters of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, held on Monday at the Royal United Service Institution. The Duke will hold a Levée next Wednesday at the Horse Guards, Whitehall; and will preside at the general meeting of the National Rifle Association to be held, at the Royal United Service Institution, on May 4.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz arrived at St. James's Palace on Sunday night from the Continent.

The Empress of Austria went to Eaton Hall last Saturday and lunched with Earl Grosvenor, the Duke of Westminster being from home. On Sunday her Majesty paid a visit to Sir Watkin Wynn, at Wynnistay, and on Monday the Empress left Combermere Abbey for London. Her Majesty, after visiting the Queen, left town by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway for Dover, and embarked thence on board the special steamer Maid of Kent, for Calais, en route for Brussels, on a short visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians, before returning to Vienna.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Colonel Harford, Scots Guards, of Down-place, Windsor, with Miss Florence Parsons, youngest daughter of the Hon. Lawrence and Mrs. Parsons, was celebrated last week at All Saints' Church, Braywood, by the Hon. and Rev. Randal Parsons, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. T. Turner, the Incumbent. The bride wore a dress of white satin brocade, trimmed with Brussels point, and a Brussels lace veil, fastened by a diamond spray, and stars in her hair, her other jewels being a diamond necklace and bracelets. The bride-maids—Lady Hermione Duncombe, Miss Kathleen Fitzroy, Misses Violet and Maud Denison, Miss Rachel Duncombe, and Lady Isabel Stewart—were attired in dresses of pale blue satin merveilleux, with plush bodices of the same colour, and bonnets to match. Each lady wore a brooch designed as a small cross, with the initials of the bride and bridegroom in pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. Mr. Chandos Pole was best man. The wedding party breakfasted at Winkfield-place, the residence of the Hon. Lawrence and Mrs. Parsons; after which the bride and bridegroom left for Dale Park, near Arundel, for the honeymoon.

A marriage is arranged between the Earl of Desart and Miss Biscoffheim; also between Mr. Edward Hope, son of the late Mr. Hope, of Luffness, and the Hon. Mrs. George Hope, and Miss Constance Christina Leslie, second daughter of Sir John and Lady Leslie; and between Mr. Louis Ames, late 2nd Life Guards, of Linden, Morpeth, and Miss Meta Hamilton, youngest daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Hamilton.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Davies, A. M., to be Rector of Condicote.
Drake, John Bernard; Rector of Cyst Hydon, Devon.
Eames, J. G.; Rector of Ashchurch.
Greaves, Henry Ley, Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen; Chaplain to the Forces at Aberdeen.
Griffiths, Talbot Monckton Milnes, late Curate of Owlerton, Sheffield; Chaplain of Kurseong, Calcutta, East Indies.
Jones, Benjamin; Rector of St. Martin's, Manchester.
Phipps, Philip Edmund; Rector of St. Peter, Thetford, Norfolk.
Robinson, H., Clerical Superintendent of the Liverpool Scripture-Reader Society; Perpetual Curate of Luddenden.
Smith, George, Chaplain to the Forces, Aldershot; Chaplain to the Forces, Cork.
Squire, Graham H., Rector of Sunningwell, Berks; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of the County of Glamorgan.
Warrington, Thomas; Rector of St. Philip's, Bradford-road, Manchester.—*Guardian*.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has recently, in Lambeth Palace, admitted five ladies as deaconesses (raised at the Deaconess Home, Maidstone) for work in his diocese.

We are requested to state that the Archbishop of Canterbury has left home, and will remain for some weeks upon the Continent. Any urgent letters for his Grace may be sent during his absence to his legal secretary, Mr. J. B. Lee, 2, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new Church of St. Clement, Higher Openshaw, near that city. It is in the Geometrical style, from plans of Messrs. Enticknap and Booth. It has cost £5350, and it will seat 648 persons. His Lordship mentioned a munificent gift of £1000 from Mr. and Mrs. Bowers.

At a meeting, yesterday week, of the Council of the East London Church Fund, which has been established by the Bishop of Bedford for the relief of the spiritual wants of the East-End, grants were made of £50 each to seven poor parishes in aid of curates' stipends; of £150 each to the parishes of Stepney and Whitechapel for the provision of additional curates; and £50 each to three students, candidates for holy orders, who have undertaken to work in East-End parishes. Also steps were taken to enlarge the Deaconesses' Home at Hackney, the

accommodation of which is at present insufficient for the number of ladies engaged in parochial work.

The memorial to the late Bishop of Salisbury in Salisbury Cathedral, which stands on the south side of the choir, near the altar, corresponding with that of Bishop Poore, the founder, on the north side, is executed in white statuary marble, and represents the prelate as lying extended, clothed with cope and stole, and holding at his left side his pastoral staff, in the curve of which are placed the arms of the See, and the Virgin holding the Child in her arms. Bishop Hamilton wears the mitre. His hands are folded over his chest. Over the figure is a fine English canopy. The Bishop, the Dean and Chapter, Earl Nelson, and Mr. E. W. Hamilton were present when the unveiling took place last week.

The Bishop of Durham, in an appeal for the new diocese of Newcastle-on-Tyne, says that since the Diocesan Conference he has devoted all his spare time to furthering the work, and he must now hand over the work of collecting the remainder of the money to the clergy and laity—more especially the latter—of his diocese. "The people of Liverpool and the neighbourhood raised about £100,000 in a comparatively short time for a similar purpose. This result was achieved mainly by the direct personal canvass of a few zealous laymen whose heart was in the work. I have a confident hope that their zeal will provoke an honourable rivalry in this diocese, and more especially in Newcastle."

THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.

In a Convocation held last Saturday the degree of M.A. honoris causa was conferred upon Mr. Alex. Macmillan, of London, Cambridge, and Oxford, late publisher to the latter University.

Mr. D. S. Margoliouth, B.A., Scholar of New College has been elected to a Fellowship at that Society without examination. Mr. Margoliouth has highly distinguished himself during his Oxford career.

The examiners for Dean Ireland's Scholarship have awarded that for the present year to Mr. C. A. James, scholar and Prosser Exhibitioner of Balliol College; and have highly commended Mr. W. M. Lindsay, exhibitioner of Balliol College, and Mr. F. W. Pember, scholar of the same society.

The examiners for the Denyer and Johnson Scholarships have notified to the Vice-Chancellor that they have elected Mr. F. J. Powell, B.A., unattached student, and Mr. H. B. Southwell, B.A., Pembroke College. They have also highly commended the work of Mr. R. F. Horton, B.A., of New College, and have recommended him for a prize.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. R. D. Roberts, of Clare College, has been appointed an assistant secretary, to take the special superintendence of the local lecture scheme.

Mr. R. C. Seaton (twelfth classic, 1876), Mr. H. H. Turner, (eighth classic, 1880), and Mr. J. C. Watt (ninth wrangler 1880), have been elected fellows of Jesus College.

THE CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

FIRST CLASS.	TEMPERLEY, CHRIST'S	Calvert, John's
Westcott, Trinity	Hicks, H., Emmanuel	Didout, Trinity
Goodhart, Trinity	Hill, John's	Wilson, C. P., Trin.
Roberts, King's	Lindon, Trinity	Le Fane, Trinity
Robinson, J. A.,	Stokes, King's	Metcalfe, Sidney
Christ's	Walker, Pembroke	Mason, Magdalene
Harner, King's	Vaughan, Magdalen	Johnson, Caius
Henn, Trinity Hall	Wright, Pembroke	Norris, Christ's
Banton, Jesus	Lawson, King's	Fisher, F. W., Trinity
Garland, John's	Edwards, Sidney	Jones, L. R., Jesus
Padgen, J. D., King's	Walker, Jesus	Williams, Sidney
Lawrence, Pembroke	Nimmo, Trinity	Young, John's
Smith, G. C. M., John's	Raffles, King's	Smith, H., John's
Cust, Trinity	Townson, Trinity	Norman, Clare
Schalhof, Trinity	Hervey, Trinity	Haig, Pembroke
	Elliot, Catherine's	Wood, Trinity
	Ford, King's	Innes, John's
	Wall, King's	Phillips, non-coll.
	Tevelyan, Trinity	Sutton, Trinity
SECOND CLASS.		Duff, Trinity
Gundry, Emmanuel		Street, Jesus
Hall, King's		Evans, Trinity
Bland, Catherine		Leahy, Pembroke
New, Peterhouse		Trehan, W. S., Sid.
Woodcock, Catherine		Stallard, Trinity
Brown, Corpus		Wells, Trinity
Crowder, King's		Shenn, Trinity
Reynolds, Sidney		Harris, Caius
Harvey, Christ's		
Smith, H. G., John's		
Battersby, Emmanuel		
Murray, Trinity		
Stutfield, Trin. Hall		

ÆGROTANT.—Coulton, Catherine; Marshall, Clare.

It has been resolved by the Senatus Academicus of Edinburgh to offer honorary degrees to the following gentlemen:—The degree of Doctor of Divinity to the Rev. Frederick L. Robertson, minister of St. Andrew's parish, Glasgow; the Rev. W. Fleming Stevenson, B.A., Rathgar, Dublin, minister Irish Presbyterian Church; and the Rev. Alexander Whyte, minister Free St. George's Church, Edinburgh. The degree of Doctor of Laws to Arthur Ballour, M.P.; James Burgess, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.; William Guthrie, advocate, one of the sheriff substitutes of Lanarkshire; Samuel N. Gardiner, Professor of History, King's College, London; Sir Daniel Macnee, president of the Royal Scottish Academy; Bonamy Price, Professor of Political Economy, Oxford; and A. W. Williamson, Professor of Chemistry, University College, London.

At a meeting of about 200 students and members of the Council of Edinburgh University yesterday week a committee was appointed to take steps for raising a memorial to the late Thomas Carlyle, who was for some time rector of the University. It was agreed that the memorial should take the form of a lectureship, the subject to be afterwards considered.

The Corporation of London having failed to induce the President of the Local Government Board to allow an authorised day Census to be taken in the City in connection with the general Census, have determined to take a day Census of their own, at an expense not exceeding £1200. The Imperial Census affords, from the Corporation point of view, no indication whatever of the actual population of the City, for, being gathered while the population is sleeping, it necessarily omits from enumeration the very class of persons whose trade, wealth, and enterprise make the City the most crowded commercial centre in the world. It is not to the figures or mode of procedure of the Registrar-General that the Corporation object, but to the unfair use of those figures by persons unacquainted with their significance.

In London 2640 births and 1516 deaths were registered last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 14 and the deaths 256 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 49 from smallpox, 48 from measles, 28 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 33 from whooping-cough, 2 from typhus fever, 11 from enteric fever, 2 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 9 from diarrhoea, 2 from dysentery, and 1 from simple cholera. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 419, 381, and 345 in the three preceding weeks, were 348 last week, and 122 below the corrected average weekly number; 210 were attributed to bronchitis, and 85 to pneumonia. Different forms of violence caused 52 deaths.

NEW BOOKS.

The islands of the East Asiatic Archipelago, basking in "the heat and glory of eternal summer," are really, as Mr. F. W. Burbridge says, "enormous conservatories of beautiful vegetation." He may well call them, in the pleasant title of his interesting volume (published by Mr. Murray), *The Gardens of the Sun*. It is Borneo, the largest of those islands, one crossed by the Equator, and diversified with mountains and forests, and the Sulu Islands, which lie between Borneo and the Philippines, that are described in this agreeable book of travel. The author is a professional naturalist, in the service of Trinity College Botanical Gardens at Dublin, and formerly of the Royal Gardens at Kew. He went out so far, as other collecting botanists, and zoologists likewise, have often done, in order to procure specimens that would be of scientific value; and he was joined there by Mr. P. Veitch, on the same errand. The result of his active search may partly be seen in the collection of Messrs. Veitch, at Chelsea; one of its most important items was bringing here, alive, the Giant Pitcher Plant of Kina Balu. This plant, which was discovered in 1851 by Mr. Hugh Low, British Resident at Perak, has been described in the "Transactions" of the Linnean Society. Several other curious species of Nepenthes, some new palms, and about fifty new ferns of Borneo, and many from Sulu, which Mr. Burbridge has introduced to England, are enumerated in the Appendix to this volume. He also shot and preserved some rare or quite novel species of birds, which are reported upon by Mr. R. Bowdler Sharpe, of the British Museum. The general reader, however, will be more interested in Mr. Burbridge's account of the scenery of those tropical regions, the habits and manners of their native people, the Malays, and the Dyaks, Kadyans, Muruts, Dusuns, and Badjows, who live in Borneo, and those of Sulu, which has recently been annexed to the Spanish dominion of Manila. The British settlement of Labuan, a small island off the coast of Borneo, was the headquarters of his excursions, and he was much assisted by Mr. W. H. Treacher, the Acting Governor, and by Dr. Lys, Colonial Surgeon. The Malay town of Brunei, the capital of the Sultan of Borneo, containing 20,000 inhabitants, is mostly built on piles in a broad river; some of the houses are connected by bridges or rafts formed of floating palm-tree trunks lashed together; but many have no communication with each other but by boats. The principal traders are Chinese; the town has some manufactures, especially of metal, cutlery, brass guns, and other weapons. The Malays, according to Mr. Burbridge, have a bad character for immorality; but he speaks very favourably of the indigenous tribes of Borneo, who seem to be a gentle, kindly, and obliging sort of people. The young men and girls are often exceedingly handsome. He met with ready hospitality and willing service amongst them, in his long rambles up the country, relying more upon what he calls "the strength of right and gentleness," than upon threats and the display of force. Indeed, we are greatly pleased with his anecdotes of these simple people, the Dusun tribe more especially, and the tone of kindly sympathy in which he refers to their domestic and social affairs. The agricultural products, the fisheries, the minerals, the commercial and other statistics of Borneo, as well as of Labuan, are set forth with much precision. The plants, fruits, wild animals, birds, and insects, are particularly noticed. Besides all these matters of useful information, the volume presents a great deal of entertaining personal narrative. Mr. Burbridge twice visited Kina Balu, the noble mountain, above 13,500 ft. high, not far from Labuan, and ascended it to an elevation of 9000 ft.; on the second occasion, he took the route by the Tampassuk river, so that he saw it on both sides; and it seems to be a grand example of mountain beauty. The travelling was usually done on foot, but sometimes riding on the back of a bullock, which was good for fording the rivers. These, when swollen by the heavy rains, became very dangerous; but Mr. Burbridge escaped without any worse mishap than extreme fatigues, and some passing illnesses from exposure to wet, or from the sultry weather. The climate of Borneo seems to be, for a tropical latitude, tolerably healthy; far more salubrious than that of New Guinea. It is only some of the northern parts of the island that are here described; but this book is a welcome addition to our means of gaining acquaintance with a very interesting part of the world.

The students of Biblical topography and the antiquities of Jerusalem may be advised to peruse a volume entitled *The Temple or The Tomb* (Richard Bentley and Son), by Colonel C. Warren, R.E. But this book is of such a purely controversial character that it is difficult to deal with by way of criticism. Colonel Warren, who is so well known for his explorations in Jerusalem, was lately at the Cape, and took a most active part in the events there, and was for a short time appointed Administrator of West Griqualand. While he was there Mr. Fergusson published a large work on "The Temples of the Jews." Colonel Warren, on his return, found that he was severely criticised in that work, and he felt it necessary to make a reply. "The Temple or The Tomb" is the result. Mr. Fergusson's theory is that the Kubbet-es-Sakhra, or Dome of the Rock, is the building erected by Constantine over the Holy Sepulchre. This is rejected by Colonel Warren, who places the site of the Temple close to it, instead of in the south-west corner of the Haram Area, where Mr. Fergusson places it. The present Holy Sepulchre Mr. Fergusson rejects, and affirms that it was transferred from the Dome of the Rock about the eleventh century. Colonel Warren accepts the present traditional site; and this will explain the title adopted for his book. The question involves nearly the whole of the topography of Ancient Jerusalem, as well as numerous points connected with architecture, art, archaeology, and history. Students who have given much attention to the subject are very widely divided, and the differences between Mr. Fergusson and Colonel Warren are not the only questions at stake. Both these gentlemen stand high as authorities in this matter, and deservedly so. Mr. Fergusson has done more to instruct the world in relation to Eastern and Indian architecture than any man who has yet appeared. Colonel Warren has explored underground Jerusalem, and revealed to us what has been so long hidden, and given us more knowledge by these means of the Holy City in the past than any other explorer. Instead of attempting to criticise in our limited space it will be better to say—go and read the works of both these eminent authorities; their differences in theories will not prevent the reader from benefiting by their knowledge and experience.

Cradle Lands of Arts and Creeds; or, Nothing New Under the Sun. By Charles J. Stone (Sampson Low and Co.). This is a curiously interesting work, full of Indian and other lore more or less digested; sane, apparently, in general conception, and generally logical in form; but full of theories, sound or purely fanciful, ingenious or of child-like simplicity. Mr. Stone was formerly an advocate in the High Courts, Bombay; and his book is full of references to Hindu and Brahminical literature, and the History of the Aryan races. His aim is to note and reconcile the many coincidences and affinities between the Hindu and other ancient mythologies and orthodox Christianity. He seems to

believe in the identity of the name of the Indian god Krishna with that of Christ, the word in both cases meaning, he contends, good or beneficent. He regards Adam as a literal personage, and Eden as probably situated among the South Indian islands. He argues for the immortality of the soul from the phenomena real or imaginary of mesmerism, and of dreams; and from many intangible analogies much as an ancient metempsychosist might have done.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

After the splendid weather of the previous week, a sudden return to winter was specially trying, and the misery of the Carlholme was quite outdone by the wretchedness of Aintree. Sleet and snow fell at very brief intervals during the whole of the Thursday and Friday, and there was a fierce and biting wind that almost threatened to blow one from the top of the stand. We remarked last week that the Lincoln authorities might well have dispensed with the first day, and certainly their brethren at Liverpool would have earned the thanks of all race-goers if they had given up the Saturday, when the sport was of a class that afforded little compensation for the inconvenience of getting home so late. Eos made a sad example of Angelina in the Union Jack Stakes on the Thursday, and, shortly afterwards, Beauchamp II. (12 st. 2 lb.) carried home his 14 lb. penalty in gallant style for the Liverpool Hurdle Handicap. This success, following so closely on his victory at Four Oaks Park, proves him to be one of the best horses of the day "over sticks," and he will have plenty of supporters on the first occasion that he meets Charles I. on even terms. Odds were freely laid on Belle Lurette for the Molyneux Stakes, in spite of the penalty she had incurred by her Lincoln success. She ran well, but seemed to tire a little at the finish, and succumbed to Bulbul, who is also a representative of Pero Gomez. Another son of the same sire, who has begun the season in very brilliant fashion, carried Lord Stamford's colours successfully on the following day, when the programme contained little of interest except the Grand National. As the time approached for the decision of the great event, The Liberator (12 st. 7 lb.) could not keep his position of first favourite, as it became generally known that he was not so fit as on previous occasions, and the terribly heavy state of the ground was all against the heavy weights. Woodbrook (11 st. 3 lb.) and Thornfield (10 st. 9 lb.) were both backed for large sums, and started in equal demand at 11 to 2. The race was run in such a driving storm of sleet that it was impossible to see anything of the field when they were in the country. We learnt, however, that The Liberator fell at the fence beyond Valentine's brook, and lost a considerable distance, though Mr. Moore was up and in pursuit again in a wonderfully short space of time. As they passed the stand for the first time, Woodbrook was showing the way, jumping in the most finished style, and going well within himself, while old Regal (11 st. 12 lb.) brought up the rear, and did not seem at all likely to complete the distance. The leader was never caught again by anything, and won in very easy fashion by four lengths, and it was a great surprise to see Regal work his way through all the rest of the field, and make a very gallant bid for victory. Mr. Thomas Beasley has thus ridden the winner of the Grand National two years in succession, a feat that has also been performed by Tom Oliver, George Stevens (twice), and Mr. Richardson. Thornfield was a poor third, and Abbot of St. Mary's (10 st. 9 lb.), who appeared all abroad in crossing the plough, cut a still more moderate figure. Saturday's racing may be briefly dismissed with the remark that Philammon (8 st. 2 lb.) proved himself a really smart horse by the style in which he beat the highly-tried Invader (6 st. 7 lb.) in the Liverpool Spring Cup, the pair running right away from their field; and that Mr. Henry Beasley escaped very easily with a caution from the stewards for his more than suspicious riding of Fair Wind in the Walton Hurdle Handicap.

The first attempt at a coursing meeting in High Gosforth Park has proved a marked success, the sport being as good as it is possible to obtain in an enclosed ground. Some of the best-known owners of greyhounds patronised the venture, including the Earl of Haddington, who would probably have taken the Gold Cup had not Honeywood gone amiss almost at the last moment. Mr. Morrison, too, was singularly unfortunate, as, after Free Flag had won five courses in the most brilliant fashion, he wrenched himself in making a kill, and could not raise a gallop in the final spin, which was, therefore, a virtual walk over for Marshal Macmahon, by Master Sam—Death. To add to Mr. Morrison's ill-luck, his Merchantman broke one of his toes in the deciding course for the Killingworth Stakes, which left Wrestler, by Crasus—Wee Pet, to win easily.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Thames Yacht Club held on Tuesday evening at the Club-House, Albemarle-street, the Prince of Wales was re-elected commodore by acclamation, as were Lord Alfred Paget, Mr. Brassey, M.P., and Colonel Wilkinson in the position of vice and rear commodores and cupbearer. The accounts show that the club is in a most flourishing condition, so that £850 has been offered for the races of the ensuing season.

The international regatta was held at Genoa on Tuesday. The result of the yacht-race from Nice to Genoa resulted as follows:—Cetonia, 1; Gertrude, 2; Janira, 3. The above yachts are the property of English gentlemen.

Both University crews have now done a fair amount of work over the actual course, and the opinion of the metropolitan watchers is somewhat divided. At any rate, there appears no chance of extravagant odds being laid upon Oxford. The "Dark Blues" did not create a favourable impression on the occasion of their first appearance upon tidal waters, but have improved rapidly since Monday, and we fancy that they will win. The names and weights of the crews are as follow:—

OXFORD.		st. lb.
R. H. J. Poole, Brasenose (bow) ...	...	10 9
2. R. A. Pinckney, Exeter ...	...	11 1
3. A. R. Paterson, Trinity ...	...	12 1
4. E. Buck, Hertford ...	...	11 8
5. R. S. Kindersley, Exeter ...	...	13 0
6. D. E. Brown, Hertford ...	...	12 4½
7. J. H. T. Wharton, Magdalen ...	...	11 8
R. L. West, New Inn Hall (stroke) ...	...	11 0
E. Lyon, Hertford (cox.) ...	...	7 4
CAMBRIDGE.		st. lb.
R. C. Gridley, Third Trinity (bow) ...	...	10 12
2. H. Sandford, L. M.B.C. ...	...	11 11½
3. J. A. Watson-Taylor, Magdalen ...	...	12 4½
4. P. W. Atkins, Jesus ...	...	12 0½
5. E. Lambert, Pembroke ...	...	12 7
6. M. Hutchinson, Jesus ...	...	12 0½
7. C. W. Moore, Christ's ...	...	11 0½
E. C. Brooksbank, Trinity Hall (stroke) ...	...	11 2½
H. Woodhouse, Trinity Hall (cox.) ...	...	7 4

The race will take place on Friday next, and the present intention is to make a start at about eight o'clock.

The match for the billiard championship, which ought to have been played on Tuesday last, has again been postponed.

HOME NEWS.

The Duchess of Bedford has become a life member of the Bedford centre of the St. John Ambulance Association.

Mr. G. Hilditch was on Tuesday duly elected a Common Councilman for the Ward of Farringdon Within.

The Spring Term of the Quebec Institute for evening classes in connection with the Science and Art Department at 18, Baker-street, Portman-square, will begin next Monday.

Mr. J. B. Minchin read a paper upon Eastern Bolivia, a region in which he had resided for some years, at the Monday's meeting of the Royal Geographical Society. This region occupies an area of some 350,000 square miles in the heart of the South American continent.

The suit "Evelyn v. Evelyn," involving the title to the Evelyn estates, was dismissed in the Chancery Division on Monday, without costs, the plaintiff, Lady Evelyn, withdrawing all imputations and charges contained in her statement of claim.

A Parliamentary paper gives the number of emigrants who left Irish ports in 1880 as 95,857, an increase of 48,493 as compared with 1879. The total number who left the Irish ports from May, 1851, to Dec. 31, 1880, is 2,637,187. Last year the United States absorbed 78 per cent of the emigrants.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool last week, from the United States and Canada, show a large decrease when contrasted with the preceding week; the total being 902 cattle, 504 sheep, 6193 quarters of beef, 1202 carcasses of mutton, and 952 hogs.

The House of Lords has thrown out the bill promoted by the South-Eastern Railway Company and the directors of the Crystal Palace Company for a new line to the palace. This course was taken on the ground that the bill had not complied with the standing orders.

The official notification of a reward of £400—of which £300 will be paid by the Government and £100 by the Corporation—for the apprehension of the perpetrators of the recent outrage at the Mansion House, states that three men, Thomas Mooney, O'Donnell, and John, alias Pat, Coleman, are suspected of having been concerned in it.

It appears from reports issued on Saturday by the West of England Bank liquidators that up to date all the debts owed by the bank when it failed for over three millions in 1878 have been settled, save £54,000; and to cover this and the remaining liquidation charges there are assets valued at £76,000, independent of Booker's and the Aberdare Works.

The London School Board has authorised the Educational Endowments Committee to draw up a petition to the House of Commons in reference to the Charities under the City Guilds; and a deputation has been appointed to present a letter to the Charity Commissioners respecting the draught scheme as to the future administration of the Endowments of Dulwich College.

The circuits chosen by the Judges for the ensuing spring assizes are as follows:—Midland Circuit, Mr. Justice Lopes; Western Circuit, Mr. Justice Manisty; South-Eastern Circuit, Mr. Justice Hawkins; North-Eastern Circuit, Mr. Justice Stephen; Northern Circuit, Mr. Justice Watkin Williams and Mr. Justice Mathew; and North and South Wales Circuits, Mr. Justice Cave.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works a deputation from Westminster, headed by Dean Stanley, called attention to the unsightly condition of St. Margaret's churchyard, and suggested that, as it was the main approach to Westminster Abbey, it should be improved and planted with shrubs and flowers. The subject was referred to the Works Committee.

On Monday the hearing of the case in which Mr. Labouchere, M.P., was charged with having published a libel upon Mr. Edward Levy Lawson was concluded. Lord Coleridge summed up in an address which lasted nearly four hours. The jury retired to deliberate at about a quarter to six o'clock; and at a few minutes past seven the learned Judge received an intimation from them that they were equally divided, and that there was no chance of their agreeing. They were accordingly discharged.

The first public distribution of prizes at the Dulwich High School for Girls took place yesterday week. Mr. W. H. Stone, the chairman of the council of the Girls' Public Day School Company, presided, and the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley distributed the prizes. The Dean of Westminster gave an address, in which he spoke of the importance of a liberal education for girls, and of the manner in which cultivated women might use their influence to widen the sphere of social interests.

The annual meeting of the executive council of the North Wales English Congregational Union now meeting at Newtown, Monmouthshire, was held last week at the English Congregational Church, Newtown—Mr. T. Minshall, Mayor of Oswestry, senior treasurer of the Union, presiding. There were present about thirty members, every county in North Wales, with the exception of Anglesea, being represented. About one hundred delegates to the Conference reported themselves to be in attendance. The assembly opened under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.

The reopening of Exeter Hall, which now belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association, was celebrated on Tuesday by a prayer meeting in the afternoon and a public meeting in the evening. The public meeting was held in the Great Hall, which was crowded. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and the speakers included the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Cairns, the Lord Mayor, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and the Rev. Canon Fleming. Resolutions were passed recording with thankfulness the fact that the Young Men's Christian Association had become the possessors of Exeter Hall, and thanking the gentlemen through whose munificence the building had been preserved for the purpose originally contemplated by the founders. Of the £23,000 required to pay for the alterations, all except £5000 was subscribed prior to the meeting, and a collection towards the deficiency was made.

A young lady, of Forest-gate, met in Belgium, in 1877, a dramatic author, named Léon de Garden, and their acquaintance resulted in an engagement to marry. The correspondence that followed her return to England was full of protestations of affection, and declamations of a poverty which could only be relieved by her making him remittances. He had sold his last shirt, and that a dirty one. He had then sold all his shirts, and had been living on bread and water for a fortnight, except on those days when he had had nothing at all. He again asked for money, saying he was afraid it would soon end, and he would only have his skin to sell, which he would do, like poor Chatterton, but unfortunately there were no physicians in the present day who would buy it. In other letters he promised the plaintiff he would be able to raise her to a high position when he became a viscount and entered on his family estates. Altogether, she sent him thirty-five pounds, and in 1879 she learned that he had married another lady. A jury, before Mr. Justice Stephen, on Tuesday awarded her three hundred pounds as damages, besides the return of the money borrowed.

BURNING OF THE MUNICIPAL THEATRE AT NICE.

SEE PAGE 326.



THE THEATRE BEFORE THE FIRE.



THE FIRE VIEWED FROM THE RUE ST. FRANCOIS DE PAUL.



MR. J. H. BRAND, PRESIDENT OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE DISASTER AT NICE: FUNERAL PASSING THROUGH THE RUE CASSINI.

PRESIDENT BRAND.

It has been the rare good fortune of this worthy public man, having a twofold personal connection with the British and Dutch communities in South Africa, to render the greatest service equally to both of these, to the Government of Queen Victoria as well as to the Boers of the Transvaal, and not less to those of the Orange Free State. To the opportune mediation of Mr. Brand, conducted with admirable tact and discretion, and with sincere goodwill to all parties concerned, we may ascribe the success of the recent negotiations between Sir Evelyn Wood and Messrs. Krüger and Joubert, for a peaceable settlement of the unhappy conflict, impending these four years past, which broke out last December in open warfare. Mr. Brand is probably the one man in South Africa who deserves to be reputed a statesman; and his conduct, upon this and former occasions, has been inspired by no petty sectional interests, no animosities or jealousies of race and place, but what Shakespeare calls "a general honest thought, and common good of all." He has ever looked to the substantial and permanent welfare of the whole European population in those wide territories, one part of which has been intrusted, since 1863, by the free suffrages of its Republican citizens, to his official administration. And he has shown as much candour as sagacity in admitting the identity of interest, broadly viewed, that underlies the true policy of each and all of the South African colonies, provinces, and separate commonwealths, whether Dutch or English in character. It is earnestly to be hoped that this wise conviction may henceforth prevail; and that Mr. Brand will see the fruits of his conciliatory and judicious counsels in the secured tranquillity and prosperity of the whole vast region where he holds an important post of the highest rank and dignity.

The Orange Free State, an independent Dutch Republic, situated immediately south of the Transvaal, west of Natal, and north of the eastern portion of the Cape Colony, has enjoyed its political freedom since 1854. Its inhabitants, numbering about fifty thousand, are mostly Boers, or pastoral farmers, of the same class and race as those of the Transvaal; and its form of government is precisely similar to that which the Transvaal, with a like population, constitutionally possessed from 1852 to 1877. There is a President, elected every five years, assisted by a small Executive Council, a Volksraad or Assembly, to pass the laws, and local institutions of the same type. Mr. Martin Wessel Pretorius, of the Transvaal, was at one time President of the Orange Free State, and there was some idea of a political union between the two neighbouring commonwealths. But this project was not carried into effect. In November, 1863, Mr. John Henry Brand, a barrister practising at Capetown, of English education, but of Dutch family, being the son of Sir Henry Brand, who held a high judicial office in the Cape Colony, was elected by the Orange Free State citizens to be their President. We recollect that, in the following January, when Mr. Brand passed by Pauresmith and Philippolis, on his way to take up the government at Bloemfontein, he was greeted by the English residents, as well as by the Dutch, with a hearty welcome. He there performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of an English church; and the clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Clulue, sent us a sketch of this interesting scene, which appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of June 10, 1864. Mr. Brand was sworn in at Bloemfontein on Feb. 2 of that year, since which date he has been thrice re-elected President; and the Orange Free State has made greater progress, we believe, in all that belongs to good government, than any other part of South Africa. Its finances have been prudently managed; and its prosperity would have become still more remarkable but that it has been unjustly deprived of the Diamond-fields (West Griqualand), and has been subjected to exorbitant charges upon its imports and exports through Port Elizabeth, in the Cape Colony. President Brand visited England five or six years ago, when he was invited by Lord Carnarvon to attend the Conference of South African delegates upon the proposal for a Confederation. Whatever may have been his own views and wishes upon that question, he found himself bound to respect the determination of the Volksraad, which positively declined to enter into the projected union, feeling that its advantages would not compensate for the loss of political independence. The Cape Colony itself showed little desire to adopt the scheme, in the shape which it then bore, and its revival, at a later date, has not proved more successful. Hence the Colonial Office now forbears to urge its acceptance upon the different South African communities; but it may perhaps be spontaneously taken up by some of them at a more convenient time. Meanwhile, it is the special merit of President Brand to have played the part of peacemaker, with happy success, between her Majesty's Government and the Transvaal.

BURNING OF A THEATRE AT NICE.

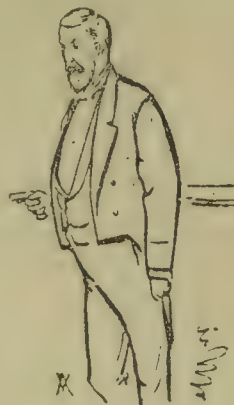
A terrible disaster, which has caused the loss of nearly a hundred lives, took place at Nice on the Wednesday night of last week. The Municipal Theatre, at the opera representation of "Lucia di Lammermoor," by a special company of performers from Italy, with Signora Bianca Donadio for "prima donna," was occupied by a large audience. It was the first day of the regatta at Nice, which had brought a great many visitors to the town, including some French naval officers of the Mediterranean Squadron, then lying at Villafranca. The boxes and stalls, however, were not yet filled, though the pit and galleries were crowded, at the time when the fire broke out, which was a few minutes before eight o'clock, when the performance should have begun. It was caused by an explosion of gas at the back of the stage. All the lights were suddenly extinguished, and left the house in darkness. The people in the pit and boxes were able to get away; but in the upper galleries, which had no way out but down several flights of narrow winding stairs and through a small passage, there was a frightful panic and crush. Most of the helpless victims there were suffocated by the thick smoke; others were thrown down and trampled upon. It is said that not above ten or a dozen of these in the upper gallery escaped alive. Sixty-three dead bodies were got out of the ruins next day, but many more are believed to have perished. The dead were taken at first to the Church of St. Francis de Paul, and were afterwards removed to the Château, for public inspection and identification. Among them, we regret to hear, are the son and two daughters of Mr. David Kennedy, of Edinburgh, the well-known Scottish vocalist. Their names are James Kennedy, twenty-three years of age; Kate Kennedy, nineteen; and Lizzie Kennedy, seventeen. They were studying at Nice under Signor Lamperti, and were in the theatre at the time of the explosion. They were all of great promise as artists, and the family is deservedly popular both in this country and in the colonies. Signora Bianca Donadio escaped from her dressing-room, as did also most of the opera company, and M. Strakosch, the manager; but the basso, Signor Cottoni, was suffocated, and another of the leading male singers. The fire was extinguished about midnight; the town fire-brigade were assisted by soldiers of a French

regiment, and by a party of French sailors with the naval fire-engines from the squadron at Villafranca. We present three illustrations of this subject—a view of the theatre as it appeared before the fire; one of the actual conflagration, from a sketch taken in the street at the time; and one of the public funeral procession conveying some of the dead to the cemetery, on Friday week. The Municipal Theatre of Nice was built many years ago, when that town belonged to the Kingdom of Sardinia, before its annexation to the French Empire in 1859. It received a yearly grant of £1000 from the civic municipality of Nice. The interior was constructed entirely of wood, and only the outer walls are left. The front of the building faced the Church of St. Francis de Paul, in the street of that name, but one end extended to the Quai de Midi.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The severe illness of the Earl of Beaconsfield, regretted by political friends and opponents alike, has been particularly felt by his colleagues in the House of Lords. Whilst the front Opposition bench has not seemed itself without the noble Earl, his absence has also deprived the Ministerial bench of some vivacity; and business, lacking the leaven of Lord Beaconsfield's ironic wit, has been humdrum enough. Questions brought uppermost by the late Boer War in the Transvaal, such as the protection of loyal Boers, the massacre of the men of the 94th at Bronker's Spruit, and the conflict at Potchefstroom the day peace was concluded, have occupied the attention of their Lordships for a few minutes. To the credit of noble Lords must it be put that they sat on Saturday, the Earl of Redesdale presiding, to read the first time the No. 2 Consolidated Fund Bill, Royal Assent to which was signified on Tuesday; with a few other measures. But for active legislation their Lordships are still waiting upon the rather improvident providence which sits enthroned in the Lower House.

The House of Commons has experienced that lull which fitly precedes the storm of rhetoric in store for it next week. Some Opposition laughter was hardly to be restrained when the Ministerial announcement was made that Major-General Sir Frederick Roberts would arrive at the Cape only to find a telegram recalling him. But the most important subject discussed has been the vexed question of the withdrawal from Candahar. The retention of this Afghan stronghold would naturally have justified to a certain extent the Afghan policy of the late Government. Hence the anxiety of Mr. E. Stanhope, one of the most promising juniors of the Conservative Government, to maintain with characteristic confidence and readiness, "That, in the opinion of this House, the withdrawal of troops from Southern Afghanistan in the present critical state of affairs in the country will not be conducive to the true and permanent interests of India." Mr. Stanhope introduced his resolution on the 21st ult.; and used Russian aggression in Asia as his chief argument in favour of holding Candahar. In debating ability, the late Under-Secretary for India met his equal in Sir Charles Dilke. The exceptionally capable Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs finds time, it will be observed from the sketch, to array himself in evening dress sometimes, probably to undergo the penalty of dining out incumbent on each holder of his office. Sir Charles has been singularly successful as the representative of the Foreign Office in the Commons. His Ministerial answers are invariably distinguished by commendable clearness and a thorough grasp of the question put to him. By his reply to Mr. Stanhope, Sir Charles proved that he has not lost a jot of the argumentative power he acquired in his guerrilla days whilst in Opposition below the gangway, his strongest point in



responding to the Russophobic line of reasoning being the declaration that the very first act of the new Emperor was to put a stop to the operations of General Scobeleff, and recall that brilliant Commander to St. Petersburg. In fine, the ultra-Radical member for Chelsea has been transformed into an official Whig, under the velvety manipulation of Earl Granville. The first night of the debate was also notable for the promising speech of Mr. H. S. Northcote in favour of the motion, and for the admirably bright and pointed maiden speech of the Prime Minister's youngest son. Mr. Herbert Gladstone has bided his time to some purpose. The junior member for Leeds was wont when he first entered the House to sit (as delineated) with folded arms immediately behind his father, now listening with justifiable pride to the resonant periods of Mr. Gladstone, anon absently directing his gazelle-like eyes to the illuminated roof when some member of the Opposition, greatly daring, was essaying to refute the Prime Minister's conclusions. When his hour at length arrived, Mr. Herbert Gladstone could not well say anything fresh on the well-thrashed theme; but what he had to say was delivered in so lively and able a manner as to richly merit the Ministerial cheers that greeted him. To a totally opposite school belongs Mr. Bourke, here represented as he sits complacently on the front Opposition bench, ready to propound a pungent query to his successor, Sir Charles Dilke, whom he has not hitherto caught asleep, he himself must admit. Mr. Bourke is one of the dry, official type of officials. Without dwelling on the right hon. member's arid recapitulation of the too-familiar points of the Candahar question, or upon the abler addresses of Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Fawcett, the Marquis of Hartington, and



Sir Stafford Northcote, I may with satisfaction point to the figures of the division—by which Mr. Stanhope's motion was negatived by 336 to 216 votes—as the answer of the

country to the directly contrary decision of the House of Lords.

Mr. Mundella, Vice-President of the Council (limned as he delights to comport himself in the Lobby), may be regarded as the most emphatically Radical member of the Administration. It is refreshing to note that he continues to have a good opinion of himself and of his own peculiar political views; and that his robust oratory, exercised on such opposite subjects as School Board Education and the Cattle Plague, still rouses the sympathy of Mr. Peter Rylands and his neighbours below the gangway.

Mr. Osborne Morgan, having opened the churchyards to the public generally, and thus interred a grave subject, has now been the medium of abolishing "the cat" in the Army. The lash was doomed on Monday, when, after an interesting discussion, the Army Discipline Bill was read the second time. Afterwards, Mr. Harcourt's motion, declaring it expedient to defray the expenses for highway roads "from other sources than county rates," was defeated by the narrow majority of 14—159 to 145; but this amendment by

Mr. J. W. Pease was agreed to:—"That it is expedient to amend the Highway Act of 1878, and especially those portions of it which relate to the main roads." On Tuesday, "the silent highway" was the topic of discussion; and the pressure brought to bear against the Thames River Bill induced Mr. Chamberlain to withdraw it, and to promise a Ministerial measure in its place. Later, Mr. Ashton Dilke's motion in favour of the adoption of the decimal system for coinage and weights and measures led Mr. Anderson to propose that a Select Committee should consider the matter; but the proposal, resisted by the Government, was negatived by 108 to 28 votes. Mr. Leatham's resolution against the sale of benefices was so far fruitful that it called up Mr. Gladstone with a promise to offer every facility for the discussion on Mr. Wortley's bill.

The celerity with which English business has been transacted since the subsidence of the Home Rulers' revolt against "coercion" was notably exemplified on Wednesday, when Mr. W. H. James's bill for the Amendment of the Metropolitan Open Spaces Act, and Mr. W. H. Fowler's Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill were read the second time, and an ample debate also took place on Mr. Carbutt's measure for the closing of public-houses during election time.

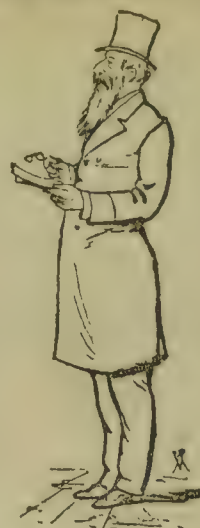
REPORTS OF ELECTION COMMISSIONS.

The Gloucester Commissioners report that corrupt practices extensively prevailed in Gloucester at the election in March, 1880; that Messrs. T. Robinson, C. J. Monk, W. K. Wait, and B. St. J. Ackers were not at the time cognisant of or privy to such corrupt practices; that Messrs. W. K. Wait and B. St. J. Ackers did sanction expenditure for illegal purposes at that election, and that Mr. W. K. Wait did, after becoming cognisant of such corrupt practices at that election, repay money expended therein. Secondly, that corrupt practices did extensively prevail at Gloucester at the election of 1874, and Messrs. C. J. Monk, W. K. Wait, J. J. Powell, and Sir Trevor Lawrence, Bart., were not at the time cognisant of or privy to the said corrupt practices; that Messrs. C. J. Monk and J. J. Powell did sanction expenditure for illegal purposes at that election; that Mr. W. K. Wait did, after becoming cognisant of corrupt practices at that election, repay money expended therein. Thirdly, that corrupt practices did not extensively prevail in Gloucester at the election of 1873. Mr. W. Killigrew Wait is scheduled as a briber in 1874 and 1880. Nineteen hundred and sixteen electors admitted having received bribes to the amount of about £2500 in 1880. The Commissioners suspect about 840 more of having received about £1100, and believe that 2756 were bribed out of 4904 who recorded their votes. About 270 or 280 distributed those bribes. Among those scheduled are three magistrates, three aldermen, fifteen town councillors, five guardians of the poor, one member of the school board, and four solicitors.

After the consideration of the evidence given before the Macclesfield Commissioners, they find that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the elections in 1865, 1868, 1874, and 1880. They do not find that either Mr. Menton Eaton or James Charles J. Whitehorn, the deputed candidates, were guilty of any corrupt practices at the election of 1880; but they had felt themselves compelled to place in the schedule the names of William Coare Brocklehurst and David Chadwick, the late members for the borough, and of William Mair and John Frederick May, the election agents appointed by the Liberal and Conservative candidates respectively, as having been guilty of bribery at that election. They further stated that, in their opinion, Mr. William Mair and Mr. John Frederick May wilfully furnished to the returning officer untrue statements of the election expenses incurred by or on behalf of the candidates, by whom they were appointed. Of the 2872 persons whose names are included in the schedule four are magistrates and five town councillors.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES REED, M.P.

The death of this valued citizen and useful public man, which is recorded in our Obituary, on another page of this week's Paper, has occasioned much regret, especially among those who feel an interest in different works for the social benefit of the population of London, so diligently served by his manifold personal labours. As Chairman of the London School Board, since the retirement of Lord Lawrence, and previously as Vice-Chairman, he has rendered most important services to the cause of popular education. Sir Charles Reed has been an active member of the House of Commons in two Parliaments (with an interval from 1874 to 1880); he was also a magistrate, and manager of the Ulster estates of the Corporation of London. As President of the Sunday School Union and one of the founders of the Congregational Board of Education and its Training College, he devoted his earnest attention to the furtherance of religious instruction. These and other public efforts, in which he showed a high degree of practical sagacity and sound judgment, as well as unremitting industry, have left their mark, for good, on the state of affairs within the range of his influence, in this great metropolis, where the figure of Sir Charles Reed will certainly be missed. His funeral, on Wednesday last, in the Abney Park Cemetery, was attended by a deputation of the London School Board, and by many gentlemen, amongst whom were the Right Hon. H. Fawcett, M.P., the Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, M.P., Lord Sandon, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., and other members of Parliament. The flag of the Thames Conservancy Board was half-masted, as Sir Charles was one of that body.



BOW BELLS.

It is really time for the Cockney to assert himself. His position in the world's history is, as I believe, unique. The greatest of all cities is the most laughed at; its inhabitants have, it would seem, the least patriotism; they allow the bumpkin to satirise them, and very rarely and feebly attempt a retort.

Look at the sublime and legitimate scorn with which the Parisian treats the Frenchman of the provinces! In comic papers, on the stage, in songs innumerable, he ridicules his accent, his costume, everything that is his; and treats all reprisals with a contempt that perfectly blunts them. As compared with the Londoner, he is doubly in the wrong; yet he comes out doubly triumphant. Your French cockney, when he gets into the country, is really a ludicrous object. He ordinarily goes about dressed in clothes so thoroughly in place on the boulevards that they must be thoroughly out of place elsewhere. He shoots—and for shooting dons a sort of stage costume quite unfitted to protect his poor little legs against briars and gorse. He rides—and the very sight of him jogging along with his hands in the air, each very full of rein, ought to be enough to create caricaturists. The Londoner goes into the country "pot-hunting"—winning prizes, at their own sports of running, rowing, or putting weights, from the sturdiest rustics! Yet "Parisian" is taken as a term of praise; "Cockney," as a scornful reproach.

It is the story of the statue of lion and man. In France the lion has taken his turn at sculpturing, and has naturally represented himself as winner; here, we of the town have allowed our modesty to over-ride the proper dignity of self-esteem. Moreover, we have a sense of humour, and laugh at ourselves—and, unwisely, allow this laughter to be overheard. Thus, to have been born within the sound of Bow bells—to have the keenness, the polish, the toleration, proper to the inhabitants of a great city—these, our true titles to honour, have become signals for the laughter of our inferiors: and we have permitted it!

This is not so elsewhere in England. Look at the preposterous conceit of individual counties—one might, perhaps, say of each individual county! How a Devonshire man brags that he "is Devonshire!"—how he insists on telling you all about the beauty of its moors and its girls, the unrivalled properties of its cream, and its Chancellor of the Exchequer! Considering Devon scenery and women, one might be on the point of admitting that there was something in it—when, behold! there comes a Norfolk man, with a tale every whit as long! There never was such a town as Norwich, with its "school" of artists (why should painters always be classified like whales?); there was never any philosopher like Sir Thomas Browne, nor anybody at all like Horatio Nelson. And so he tells his tale—very likely a plausible one, but not a bit better than the Yorkshireman's: whose county has at all events the advantage of size, and who insists on quoting the unintelligible tag-end of a story—of which I have never yet heard the beginning—to the effect that "measter's Yorkshire too."

It certainly seems foolish enough to be elated because you were born only half an hour's rail from the birthplace of Nelson; nor is there any particular wisdom in bragging of the large proportion of good-looking women in your neighbourhood, particularly if you are plain. Still, if there is to be any enjoyment got out of these topics, why should Londoners be debarré from their share, and blush rather than boast about their splendid birthplace? In the matter of celebrated natives,

only take, as an example, men of letters—go through the list of the greatest poets, philosophers, historians. Nearly every county has one of almost the highest rank; some have two, a very few rise to three. But London the ridiculous, the home of the Cockney, the smoky and unromantic—London has produced its score or its two dozen of the greatest men: London can easily beat any four or five of the largest counties, with their thousands of square miles and myriads of bragging proverbs!

This is not an empty boast; it can be borne out by facts and figures. Old Athens had not greater names than Milton; Goethe did not shake modern Europe with a greater impetuosity of new strength than Byron, bard of Holles-street. And yet these were Cockneys, and so to be derided!

For the very word is an insult. Does everyone know the foolish derivation popularly given to it? Men say that, somewhere in the middle ages, a Londoner of the purest went to stay at a farmhouse. There, in the evening, he heard a fiery steed neighing to its partner—horses are quite unknown in the Borough, and our cit remarked (they were called "cits" then, or shortly after), "Oh, how that animal is laughing!" My own belief is that he was a wit—as well as a cit—and was jocularly alluding to a "horse-laugh;" a jest which the rustics were too dense to perceive, and they accordingly—after imitating the nobler quadruped—were condescending enough to inform our gentleman that "Horses didn't laugh; they neighed."

On the morrow he was awaked by the early village cock; and we are to suppose that he had been fortunate enough hitherto to escape the ministrations of that bird—for (as the incredible and wholly ridiculous story goes) he mildly remarked to his host "Did you hear that cock neigh?" One can imagine how the rude rustic exploded, and stamped about the place, and choked, and got red in the face, shrieking "Haw, haw, haw! A cock neigh! Ho, ho, ho! Tha'tt never beat that! Ha, ha, ha!"—with other simple efforts of bucolic wit, of which the staple is merely the rudest possible personalities, shouted in the loudest possible tone.

At all events, the name of "cock neigh" or "cockney" stuck to our Londoner and his race, and even became a sort of generic term for a fool; for Shakespeare mentions a cockney who put eels in the paste alive and cried therat—also her brother who, in pure kindness to his horse, battered his hay. Professor Wilson thought he had quite settled a poet like Keats when he had dubbed him Cockney—to which one is inclined to say, "So much the worse for Wilson;" only, unfortunately, at the time people did not think so. In a word, the sharp and witty townsman, who could "chaff" any rustic humourist off his legs in ten minutes, has allowed himself for centuries to be the butt of the clumsiest, but not therefore the least galling, of waggeries. He has been represented as always small and ill-favoured—only walk down Regent-street, and see how true this is!—as constantly substituting *r* for *w* in his conversation: which is far more characteristic of many other dialects—and, most chiefly, of inserting the letter *h* where it should not be: a crime fiftyfold commoner in Berkshire, Yorkshire, and Nottingham!

Is this to be borne? Let the Londoner retaliate, and insist upon the absurdities of a broad bucolic speech, a clumsy gait, a red face, and the rude and unpolished manner of the shires; let *Punch*, *Fion*, and *Judy* make common cause: and in five years every countryman with a sense of humour will be on his knees to implore the honour of a residence within the mystic circle ministered to by Bow Bells.

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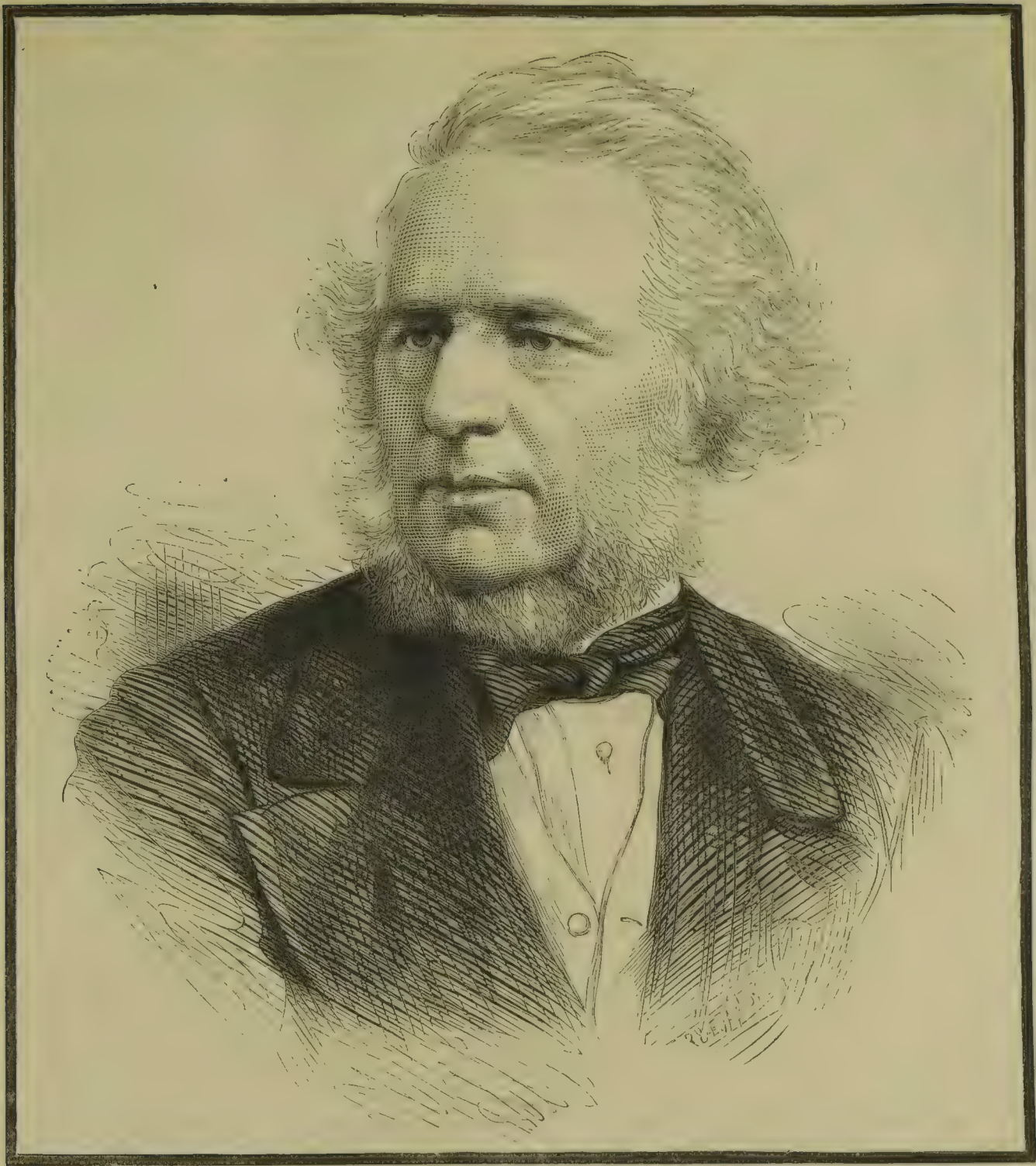
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THE LATE SIR CHARLES REED, M.P., CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.—SEE PAGE 326



DEPARTURE OF IRISH EMIGRANTS.—SEE PAGE 331.

THE LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

One of the Sketches by our Special Artist at St. Petersburg shows the present aspect of the spot where the murderous act which destroyed the life of Alexander II. was perpetrated, on Sunday, the 13th inst., as related in the accounts that have been published. In the evening of that day the spot where the Emperor fell was carpeted with moss and branches of evergreen. A delegation of the Municipality took immediate steps to build a temporary pavilion, or mortuary chapel, adorned with verdure and natural flowers, on a substructure of steps covered with black cloth. On the altar is placed a picture of Our Lady of Kazan, and sentries, placed on either side, keep guard at all hours. Innumerable crowds of flowers and green leaves have been deposited on the steps by the people, and many of the most august personages in St. Petersburg have visited the spot. A permanent Memorial Church is to be erected on this site.

Some fresh particulars of the assassination are given by an assistant military surgeon, Vassili Gorokhoff, who witnessed the horrible affair. He was passing along the Catherine Canal towards the Nevsky Prospect when he overtook a man of middle height and long light hair, dressed in a thin overcoat, with a tall fur cap. The man was carrying a small white parcel. The Emperor's carriage appeared on the canal road, and, having saluted the Emperor, who, Gorokhoff says, returned his salutation, he heard a violent explosion, which impelled him forward, and looking round he saw a Cossack fall from his horse and another staggering. The man whom he had previously observed then ran towards the Nevsky Prospect without any parcel in his hand, and he seized him, a policeman and two soldiers immediately laying hold of the man. The Emperor approached them, asked if he were the criminal, ordered him to be searched, and turned, proceeding towards his carriage. Gorokhoff appears to have a dim recollection of having seen a man of short stature go quickly towards the Emperor, and then something was thrown, either by this man or from between the railings of the canal, which fell at the Emperor's feet with a deafening explosion. The Emperor and all standing around, including the man whom he had noticed, fell to the ground as if mowed down. Gorokhoff saw the Emperor lying on his right side, and an officer with white epaulettes—this was the Police Colonel Dvorjetsky—drag himself towards his Majesty, who slightly raised his head, which then sank again on the snow. Whilst the young man who had been seized running away was being held after the second explosion, a soldier came up and struck him on the head, saying, "You miscreant, what have you done?" Russakoff replied, "For God's sake don't strike me. You will know afterwards. You are ignorant people." When the police were leading Russakoff along the road, Gorokhoff observed two or three groups of people maltreating unknown persons, and several from the crowd ran up and struck Russakoff. He was then placed in a sledge and taken to the Prefecture, where he was undressed and examined. He was respectably clad, and had a purse containing three rouble notes, a passport, and other papers. A small package was found on him, containing several crystals of a dark-blueish colour. When interrogated in another room Russakoff first gave a fictitious name; but soon acknowledged his real name. Amongst other things, he stated that he had met his friends the week previously, who had explained to him that on the Sunday following he would have to shoot at the Emperor. Russakoff also affirmed that he knew others would be appointed to carry out the same deed, but did not know who they were. He had proceeded to the Canal-road, but, being too early, walked across the bridge to the small market-place adjacent. There Russakoff says he met a young woman, seventeen years of age, good-looking and well dressed, who knew him, and whom he knew by sight, not by name. She handed him a parcel, telling him he was to throw it, and it would explode violently. After remaining a short time in the market-place he returned to the Canal-road. What followed is only too well known.

The photograph of the Emperor's body, or what remained of it, was taken immediately after the process of embalming, at the Winter Palace. It is copied in our Engraving. The features are seen in profile, and it is the left side of the face which is exposed. The sparse hair is carefully brushed away from the temples, the grizzled moustache and whiskers are carefully trimmed and combed; but the eyes are sunken, and there seems to have been a wound on the cheek, the marks of which were partially concealed by art. The head reposed on a pillow of white satin; the body was clothed in the green uniform tunic of the Preobrajenski Guard Regiment, with massive epaulettes of gold bullion. The right hand, partly bent, rested peacefully on the breast, close to the medallion of some image sacred to the Russo-Greek communion; but with this head and torso ends, they say, all that remained of the shattered body of Alexander II. From the trunk downwards the destruction caused by the explosion had been such as to leave nothing for the skill of the embalmer.

The removal of the late Emperor's body, on Saturday, the 19th ult., from the Winter Palace to the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the Citadel, on the opposite bank of the Neva, was attended with great funeral pomp. The procession was formed in thirteen sections, comprising 172 groups or members. First, at the head of it rode a master of the ceremonies, followed by the private escort of the Emperor; the mounted drummers and trumpeter of the Horse Guards, a mounted officer in uniform and deep mourning, a marshal of superior rank, with his bâton, a squadron of his Majesty's Hussars of the Guard, four companies of the Guard Regiment of Pavlovsk, of the Grenadiers, the Engineers, and the Chasseurs of the Guard; then another superior officer of the Imperial stable, followed by forty liveried footmen, marching four abreast, eight lackeys, and as many kitchen-men, likewise in furs, and a corps of twenty pages, with their commander. At the head of the second section of the cortège rode another master of the ceremonies leading up a bâton-bearing marshal and the Imperial standard with the family arms and his Majesty's charger, flanked by two subaltern officers, and followed by two grooms. Then followed five standards, bearing respectively the arms of Tcherkask, Armenia, Kabarda, Georgia, and Karataline, carried by mounted functionaries of the eighth class, and each of their horses led by two subaltern officers. Then came the third section of the long procession, including fourteen other standards, also borne by mounted functionaries of the eighth class, and followed by more chargers and grooms. After this, in similar order and array, came the fifth section, comprising the twenty-six standards of the other districts and provinces of Russia. Following these several banners came other emblems of Imperial power in the shape of the marine flag, carried by a naval captain in deep mourning, accompanied by two frigate captains; and then the great black and white silk standards with the Imperial arms, the former followed by a horse richly draped with sables, the drapery similarly blazoned, and the latter by a figure which attracted much attention—a knight in golden armour, mounted upon a gorgeously harnessed steed, carrying a drawn sword. After him walked a man-at-arms in sable armour, with a drawn sword; and then the mourning standard of black silk, followed by a horse in drapery of the same hue, two grooms, with

three officers of the Imperial stable. The sixth section was headed by another mounted master of the ceremonies, followed by a marshal of the rank of major-general and the official of the sixth class, bearing the blazoned shields of Schleswig-Holstein, Taurida, Siberia, Finland, Poland, Astrakan, Kasan, Novgorod, Vladimir, Kiëff, and Moscow, with the grand escutcheon of the Empire preceded by four major-generals and carried by two such officers, assisted by two other superior ones—all in full-dress uniform and deep mourning. Then, similarly led as the other sections, walked representatives of the three corporations of peasants, middle-class citizens, and merchants, with those of the rural administrations, and the Mayor of St. Petersburg, followed by the civic secretary and the Masters of the various trade guilds, carrying the symbols of their profession. Then the representatives of various *zemstvos* or provincial assemblies, of the nobility of the capital and of the country, of the various courts of justice, with those of the various governments. These were followed, led by a master of ceremonies as usual, by the Red Cross, the Economical and Philanthropic Societies, by the office-bearers and pupils of the establishments, under the Conseil de Tutelle Impériale, three abreast. Close upon these, in similar marching order, came marshals representing the Ministries of Posts and Telegraphs, Justice, Roads and Communication, and for the control of the Empire, with numerous officials from these departments, and also from the various other ministries and civil, legislative, and administrative bodies. The sable monotony was next relieved by a squadron of his Majesty's Cuirassiers of the Guard, two heralds, and four Colonels carrying the four swords of the Empire reversed. Then followed a crowd of functionaries of the fourth class carrying on golden cushions the foreign decorations, orders, and medals of the deceased Sovereign, fifty-seven in number, and including the Garter, the Black Eagle, the Golden Fleece, the Holy Ghost, the Elephant, and the Medjidie; and after those came functionaries of the third class bearing his Majesty's seventeen other Russian orders and medals, comprising a golden one in memory of the emancipation of the serfs and three others for the war of the years 1852, 1855, and 1856, the conquest of the western Caucasus between 1859 and 1864, and the Turkish campaign of 1877-8. After these, in the care of functionaries of the second class, came the crowns of the kingdoms of Georgia, Tauris, Siberia, Poland, Astrakan, and Kasan, with the Imperial globe, sceptre, and crown, followed by two masters and the Grand Master of the Ceremonies—all these orders and insignia-bearing officials being flanked on each side by a battalion of cadets from St. Paul's Military School, marching in single file. The thirteenth section brought up a taper-carrying multitude of ecclesiastical persons, including the singers of Saint Alexander Nevsky and the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Kasan, the clergy, the Metropolitans of Novgorod and St. Petersburg, the archdeacons and priests of the Court, and the father confessor of the deceased Emperor; and now at last appeared the gorgeously gilt funeral car, drawn by eight horses, led by as many functionaries of the eighth class. On each corner sit four aides-de-camp of his late Majesty, the cords and tassels depending from the pall being held by eight Generals and as many Major-Generals, all in deep mourning, while at the sides of the car walked sixty liveried pages, with burning torches.

Immediately after the hearse containing the body of Alexander II. walked the Emperor Alexander III. in full-dress General's uniform of the Preobrajenski Regiment of the Guard. His Majesty was followed by the Ministers of his household, the Minister of War, and two or three Generals of his suite, with all the members of the House present in St. Petersburg, and including the Grand Dukes Vladimir, Alexis, Sergius, Paul, Constantine Sergius, Michaelovitch, Dimitri, the three Nicholases, Peter, the two Michaels, George and Alexander—all on foot, like his Majesty, with the following Princes:—Romanoffsky, Leuchtenberg, Nicholas and George Maximilianovitch, Peter, Alexander, and Constantine of Oldenburg, and the Dukes George and Michael of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Following them walked the Generals and Aides-de-Camp of the Emperor, with the Aides de-Camp and suites of their Imperial Highnesses and the foreign Princes just mentioned; and then, preceded by a company of the Grenadiers of palace, approached a stately mourning-coach with the Empress and her children, accompanied by the Princess Marie Paulovna, wife of the Grand Duke Vladimir, the windows of the carriage being flanked by two esquires at arms, and the rear guarded by a couple of Cossacks. Almost similarly escorted, drove in one mourning carriage the Grand Duchesses Alexandra Josephovna, daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Altenburg and of the Grand Duke Constantine, Olga Feodorovna, a Princess of Baden, and wife of the Grand Duke Michael, with the Duchess of Edinburgh, and in another carriage the Princess Marie Maximilianovna, the Princess Romanovsky, Duchess de Leuchtenberg, Thérèse Petrovna, the Princess Eugénie Maximilianovna of Oldenburg, and the Duchess Hélène Georgievna of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Following these came the Ladies of Honour attending on these Princesses, then the great Court officials, with Chamberlains and gentlemen in waiting, and his late Majesty's physicians and body servants, with five companies from as many regiments of the Guards, one battery of Artillery, two squadrons of Cavalry, another battery of Horse Artillery, and, finally, a squadron from the School of Cavalry Cadets.

As the funeral car passed, all the troops along the line of route presented arms, while the bands of the various military contingents in the cortège played solemn music. On the hearse arriving at the entrance to the cathedral, in which places had been previously assigned, among others, to the Ambassadors, ministers, and other members of the Diplomatic Corps, with their ladies, the pall was taken up by eight generals, while the Emperor, assisted by the Grand Dukes and Princes, lifted the coffin and bore it into the sacred pile, preceded by the Metropolitan and clergy, and placed it on the catafalque prepared for it. On each side of the coffin-bearers marched six Grenadiers of the Palace without their arms, and six under-officers of the Guard Regiments whereof the deceased Czar was chief, with their helmets off. The steps of the catafalque being thus reached, the coffin lid was taken off by eight aides-de-camp of the Emperor and laid upon a table covered with a silver cloth fringed with gold. On the upper estrade of the catafalque, on each side of the coffin, six captains of the Guard take their stand; on the steps twelve pages; at the foot as many pupils from the military schools; beside the columns supporting the canopy, four under-officers of the Grenadiers of the Palace with grounded arms—all as a guard of honour; while the entrance to the cathedral, outside and inside, is guarded by four sentinels. The coffin having been placed on the catafalque, the Metropolitan, assisted by the superior clergy, commenced the solemn and impressive service for the dead, in which all most fervently joined.

An illustration of the melancholy pageant of the late Emperor's body lying in state, is furnished by another of our Special Artist's Sketches. It was in the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the citadel of St. Petersburg, an exterior view of which appeared in our last. The following is a description of the arrangements made for the lying in state, which was viewed by an enormous multitude of visitors

throughout every day of last week. "The catafalque bearing the coffin stands in the centre of a raised platform in the form of a cross with seven steps on all sides. The platform is covered with crimson cloth and the floor of the church with black cloth. A baldachin is supported above the platform by four columns, to which are attached the four ends of the cloth of gold, lined with ermine, that hangs suspended over the bier. The huge crown-shaped top of the baldachin is surmounted with white ostrich feathers. On the gold cloth of the canopy the Imperial arms, draped in black crape, are seen at intervals. Across the foot of the coffin is the gold mantle, edged with ermine. Four general aides-de-camp stand at each corner close to the coffin, and several other officers and members of the military schools stand motionless around. One Grenadier of the Palace is posted at the foot of the catafalque, which is towards the altar. At the head, the priests, with lighted tapers, continually read the Scriptures. Clustered in semicircles round the head and foot of the coffin are the Imperial regalia and orders and decorations on gold cushions, resting on small stools, also covered with gold cloth. The lid of the coffin, covered with beautiful flowers and bearing the sword and helmet, rests on a raised structure on one side of the church. It has the simple inscription on a gold plate of the birth, accession, and death of the illustrious Emperor Alexander II. On the two sides of the church are the beautiful white marble tombs of the deceased Sovereigns, the more recent ones decked with fresh flowers. The tomb of the late Empress, especially, is covered with fragrant bouquets and especially with violets, these having been brought from the tomb of her first son at Nice. The walls of the church are draped in black and silver. Continual streams of people press in within stated hours to take a last look at the remains of their late Emperor. Mounting the platform on one side between officers, they each reverently bend over and kiss the hands folded on the breast and make the sign of the Cross. Many cannot restrain their emotion and leave the church in tears." On the later days of the week, it was observed, there was some alteration, from the increasing crowds of visitors, who were admitted with all possible expedition to ascend the steps beneath the catafalque and kneel before the coffin. The face and hand of the Emperor were, however, no longer visible, being completely veiled by the mass of votive crowns placed there by loving and reverent hands. The steps of the dais were also thickly strewn with wreaths. The *Russian Courier* of Moscow contains a touching narrative, given by a member of a deputation of peasants who travelled to the modern capital for the purpose of laying a floral tribute at the feet of the dead Emperor.

"More and more," says this Russian peasant, "as we approached the church, did I feel my heart sink within me. At last we entered. There were many generals present. They made way to let us pass. From that moment my remembrance becomes confused. We fell on our knees and wept bitterly. We struck the pavement with our foreheads, and our tears flowed abundant and irrepressible. I was ashamed before so many generals; but all was of no avail, and I continued to weep. Three times we bent the knee. There are no words that will express what I felt. The coffin had disappeared between a mountain of wreaths; but General Rylieff parted the mass asunder, in order to place our crowns on the breast of our father. Yes, the wreath of the poor peasants rested on the heart of our liberator, of our martyr. Then our tears began once more to flow. The General permitted us to kiss the hand of the Sovereign. On beholding the countenance of the dead Emperor, I became as though petrified. It did not at all resemble the portraits which we all know. The hair and beard were completely white; the traces of the crime were visible on the left eyelid and on the cheek. They say this was due to the action of the horrible dynamite. But he was there in his coffin, our martyred Czar, with an expression of ineffable sweetness, as though he slept. A sacred image was between his hands; flowers encircled his head; and the whole face bore an aspect of such mildness that the most hardened and depraved heart might have been softened by the sight of this cruel martyrdom."

The final ceremony of burial—that is to say, the act of depositing the late Emperor's body in the vault beneath the floor of the church, where it had lain in state during eight days previously, was performed last Sunday. We shall give some illustrations of this solemn ceremonial in our next publication.

The Emperor Alexander III. and the Empress, with the Grand Dukes and other members of the Russian Imperial family, arrived in the church soon after half-past ten o'clock. The mournful procession passed up the nave, preceded by the Metropolitan and attendant priests in brocades, robes, and jewelled mitres, to the dais, where they at once occupied the places assigned to them on the right of the coffin. The Emperor stood with his back to the column behind the Imperial regalia. The Empress and the Duchess of Edinburgh stood beside him, and the rest of the Imperial family took their places at the further corner of the platform.

Immediately behind the dais on either side were representatives of the various provinces, delegates from important cities and corporations, and the whole Diplomatic Corps. The body of the church was occupied by officials of the first and second rank, and deputies from all parts of the Empire situated within ten days' journey of the capital.

The religious ceremony then commenced, and was conducted with imposing grandeur and effect. Towards the middle of the service, the deep solemnity of which was softened by the sweet voices of the boy choristers, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Crown Prince of Germany, and others, arrived. They joined their august relatives under the central canopy, the Princess of Wales standing beside her sister, now Empress of Russia.

Soon after one o'clock the service was ended; the Emperor stepped forward, and kissed the lips of his dead father. His Imperial Majesty stood by whilst the rest of the Imperial family followed his example. He then covered for the last time the face of the deceased.

Assisted by the Princes who were present, the Grand Dukes lifted the coffin, and carried it steadily and carefully to the side of the open vault.

The lid of the coffin was now fastened in the presence of the mourners, and the body of the Czar in its massive coffin was gently lowered into the vault.

Upon the ground beside the grave were strewn leaves and sand, of which the Emperor scattered a little upon the coffin as it lay in the vault. His Majesty's example was followed by all who were present at the ceremony, as, one by one, they filed by the open vault. Flowers and wreaths were strewn upon the catafalque.

As the last rite was accomplished the troops stationed outside the cathedral fired three rounds of musketry; the cannon of the fortress thundered forth a salvo across the Neva; the Imperial flag was hoisted, and the crowds, watching far off, behind the serried ranks of the soldiery, then knew that Alexander II. had been laid with his fathers.

The Emperor and Empress now returned to the Winter Palace. They were followed by the Grand Dukes and other

members of the Imperial family, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the German Crown Prince.

The Imperial insignia, which formed a conspicuous object in the ceremony, were afterwards conveyed back to the palace, guarded by a military escort.

The vault in which were deposited the remains of the late Czar was not at once covered, and the military guard which had been in attendance during the lying in State was to remain there till the tomb should be finally closed.

On Monday last, the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty the Queen, invested the new Emperor Alexander III. with the Order of the Garter. The ceremony of investiture took place in the Throne Room of the Anitchkin Palace, in the presence of all the members of the Imperial Family, the Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Germany (who wore the Riband of the Order), the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Grand Duke of Hesse. The insignia of the Order were borne by the officers of the suite of the Prince of Wales, headed by Lord Dufferin and the staff of the British Embassy.

The trial of Russakoff and three other supposed accomplices in the plot to murder the late Emperor is fixed for Thursday next. One of them is a young lady, Sophie Peroffskaya.

FINE ARTS.

MR. McLEAN'S AND MESSRS. TOOTH'S GALLERIES.

The spring exhibitions at these galleries in the Haymarket include, as usual, British and foreign oil-pictures, in about equal proportions. As regards, however, a large number of the works in both collections, it is hardly our duty to enter into detailed criticism. These are evidently painted for and offered to amateurs content with minor "examples" of popular artists, either English or foreign, the painters of many of the latter having been introduced to the London public at the neighbouring French gallery. The characteristics of these artists are too well known to need definition; and, besides, will probably in many cases be more fully represented in the major exhibitions of the year. It will suffice, then, to say that here are specimens of Messrs. Vicat and G. Cole, H. W. B. Davis, P. Graham, J. Webb, J. M'Whirter, E. A. Waterlow, Tom Lloyd, E. Parton, J. B. Burgess, R. Beavis, E. Crofts, J. J. Pott, Haywood, Hardy, T. B. Hardy, and James Hardy; and of the foreign artists E. Frere, Seignac, Roybet, Baisch, B. Constant, Rosa Bonheur, J. Benlieure, Fantin, Israels, Sadee, Blommers, &c.

However, there are in both collections a few works of fresher or more salient interest; and, as there appears to be more that is novel at Messrs. Tooth's, we refer to this gallery first. The principal attraction here, then, is a picture by L. C. Muller, representing the Encampment of a Caravan outside Cairo, which fully bears out all that we have said of the same painter's fine work at the French Gallery. The scene, animated with many figures of varied type, in their picturesque Oriental costumes, and flooded with sunlight, has the vividness of reality, with all the charms of art. The area of the view in the French Gallery picture is more limited, and the colouring therefore allowably deeper, but this is fully compensated by the sense of atmosphere and space in the present instance. Another picture is very remarkable as a daring attempt to master the difficulties of rendering brilliant sunlight chequered with the shade of trees. We allude to a view near the Arc de Triomphe, with the gay afternoon crowd of Parisians, by De Nittis. It requires some little time for the eye to become accustomed to the strong contrasts of colour in light and shade; but the picture will repay lengthened examination, and is in many parts a very successful technical achievement, though the artist hardly seizes French physiognomies more accurately than English. A picture by E. Schultz-Breisen tells its pitiful story with much feeling and intelligence, and is careful, honest, and sound, though not showy, in execution. A man "Committed" stands in chains near the prison door, his wife by his side holding their babe for a kiss but hiding her own face; the stern jailer waits impatiently; children, neighbour, and gossips have followed the unhappy pair, and lurking behind a pillar are two guilty-looking associates of the man, or who should perhaps take his place. Examples of foreign mannerisms will be found in R. Madrazo's "Soubrette," crude and meretricious as it is clever in other respects; Jacquet's female bust, in morning déshabille, also very clever and very French; Bastien Lepage's "Mowers"—uninteresting and vapid in colour; Michetti's "Gossip," and Rauber's "Asking the Way"—very sprightly and deft in handling, to which, however, there is little objection. Mr. Pettie almost reaches his best in a dashing pair of costume figures, male and female. Mr. Boughton's "Whisperings" of a couple of rustic lovers is likewise in his pleasantest vein. Lastly, there is a large landscape by Mr. Leader at the head of the room, effective and sparkling, as usual, the right-hand portion being specially successful in composition and in the effect of slanting sunlight.

At Mr. McLean's one of the *pièces de résistance*—indeed, strong meat and highly spiced—is a fearless display of blinding but skilfully-balanced chromatic exaggeration by Ziem, representing a "High-Tide at Venice"—so high that gondolas ply in the Piazza. At the very antipodes to this—in their sobriety, keeping, and perfect graduation of tone—are two small but very noteworthy coast scenes by E. Dücker, "A Summer's Evening" and "Sunrise—Holland." M. Dücker should be better known to our public and artists. There is consummate art in these modest, unlaboured little works, and, at the same time, a truth to nature that is almost illusive, particularly in the latter. A pretty bust of "An Egyptian," so-called, by J. Van Beers, is disappointing after the little picture of the lady in pink at a rendezvous à la campagne, which attracted so much attention at the last Salon. The flesh is smooth and stippled, like a coloured photograph. A picture by Palmaroli is noticeable for its own merit, and also for its frame, which is a charming piece of decorative art. Why cannot we have some inventive design in picture-frames? Mr. Orchardson has seldom done anything better than "Rejected"—a gentleman retiring from a room after receiving his congé from a young lady in a high-waisted dress of the Empire. Despite the artist's slight formal execution, and the canvas to let, the risky situation is given with exquisite feeling, tact, and delicacy. In Mr. F. Holls' "Fidherman's Home" the expression of the young woman holding the knife is not a little ambiguous; and the artist's affection for violent contrasts of light and shade, or rather of whiteness and blackness, grows upon him. Mr. P. R. Morris's picture of a pretty little girl with a nosegay embracing her dainty mamma on her (mamma's) birthday is very sweet in sentiment—almost, indeed, to the point of mawkishness; the background, slight as it is, and conventional in the negative middle tone, is artistically suggestive. By Mr. Briton Rivière there are two or three capital little pictures with dogs, in one of which, called "The Poacher's Nurse," the man's dog is licking his hand as it lies out of bed.

At a general meeting of the Society of Painters in Water Colours held on Monday Professor Adolph Mengel, of Berlin,

was elected an honorary member, and Messrs. George du Maurier and Wilmot Pilsbury were elected associate exhibitors.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Wood, sold, last Saturday, the pictures and water-colour drawings of Mr. A. Roberts, the collection realising more than £8000.

Mr. Keyworth has been commissioned by the Mansion House Rowland Hill Memorial Committee to supply the bust of the Post-Office reformer for the memorial in Westminster Abbey.

An exhibition of ancient English and other art-needlework was opened to the public on Tuesday at the Royal School, South Kensington, and will remain open till the 9th inst.

Mr. J. F. B. Firth, M.P., yesterday week presented the prizes for the past year's work to the successful students at the Broadway (Hammersmith) Science and Art Classes.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Countess Cowper were present on Thursday week at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Dublin School of Art. His Excellency gave a brief address. On the same day Lord Powerscourt presided at the annual meeting of the Art Union of Ireland.

The Wright Memorial Committee have commissioned Mr. F. J. Williamson to execute a statue in Italian marble of the late Mr. J. S. Wright, to be placed in Birmingham; and Mr. Williamson is executing for the Corporation of Birmingham a bust in marble of Mr. Samuel Timmins, J.P., to be placed in the free library of that town.

The Lord Mayor presided at the annual distribution of prizes to students in the Female School of Art on Monday afternoon in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House, in the presence of a numerous assembly. In the twenty-first annual report of the committee attention was drawn to the fact that two National Silver Medals, one National Bronze Medal, and five National Queen's Prizes of Books, had been gained in competition with all the schools of art in the United Kingdom. At the same time the committee expressed their gratification at the general excellence observable in the work of the various classes of students, as shown by the sixty-one Third-grade Prizes obtained, being the largest number hitherto awarded to this school. During the past year 223 students received instruction in art education.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF THE BLOOD CORPUSCLES.

Professor E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., began his ninth lecture, on Tuesday, March 22, by stating that the origin of the nucleated red corpuscles of the blood had been chiefly studied in the chick. Early on the second day of incubation the embryo is seen to be surrounded by a circular area, marked out by its mottled appearance from the rest of the germinal membrane. Reddish specks, which are really enlarged cells (the "blood-islands" of Ranvier), dot this "vascular area." These extend, and, by joining with one another, become blood-vessels—the blood corpuscles being developed within them (Klein). In mammals there is also a vascular area, in which a similar development takes place; so that the first blood corpuscles and vessels are formed outside the body. The white blood corpuscles are probably only some of the embryonic or germinal cells, which have found their way into the blood-vessels of the vascular area. In regard to the origin of the red disks of mammals, the Professor considered various opinions. It has been thought that the formation of the blood corpuscles takes place in young animals in the cells of the connective tissues, the cells becoming hollowed out and converted into vessels which join those already existing. It has also been supposed that they are formed from white corpuscles, which become coloured and lose their nuclei; or from cells like white corpuscles found in the marrow of certain bones, or from similar cells in the spleen. Besides blood corpuscles and fibrin filaments, there are to be seen in a drop of blood numerous very minute round particles, many of which, according to Hayem, are coloured, being in process of transformation into coloured blood corpuscles. In regard to the problem how and where red blood corpuscles are destroyed, Professor Schäfer suggested, that some are gradually dissolved in the blood, and some are taken into the interior of white corpuscles in the spleen, and broken up in them. In all probability the hæmoglobin of the red blood corpuscles is transformed into the colouring matter of the bile. Numerous magnified specimens were shown by the electric light, including the beating of the heart of the chick in the egg after a few days' incubation.—Professor Schäfer, in his concluding lecture, on Tuesday next, will consider the changes which the blood undergoes in disease, and the medico-legal detection of blood.

ANTIQUÉ ORNAMENT.

Mr. H. H. Statham, in his second lecture, given on Thursday, March 24, began by contrasting the characteristics of the classic school of ornament with those of the Romance school, the former exhibiting subjection to logical principles in dealing with pure forms, geometrical or natural, the latter aiming rather at general effect, with indifference to logical development and correctness. The Egyptians were described as the precursors of the Greeks in art. They did their best with hard stubborn materials. They used in abstract ornament geometrical forms very effectively, of which very characteristic specimens were exhibited in large diagrams. From them was originally derived the idea of the Greek fret or key pattern, which is based upon squares drawn one within another, the lines being broken off and reunited in such a manner as to mask the real basis of the design. They also, in copying natural forms, such as leaves, appear to have aimed at accuracy rather than conventional treatment. The great excellence of Greek ornament and its prevalence and influence throughout Europe to the present day were next considered. Its logical development, beauty, and refinement were dwelt on, as exhibited in diagrams. In their abstract ornament the Greeks were great masters in the employment of rhythm, symmetry, repetition, and alternation of forms. All their curves are so constructed as to proceed from each other; and even in their treatment of natural objects, such as the honeysuckle ornament, Mr. Statham suggested that it was no imitation, but merely the natural principle of growth from a central stem systematically carried out. The Greeks, he said, adopted ideas from all nations, making them their own, with increased beauty; thus, the Ionic column appears to have had a Persian origin. They conventionalised natural forms, such as the acanthus leaf in the capital of the Corinthian column, with great effect. This was vulgarised by the Romans in their very elaborate copies, in which the foliage appears cabbage-like when compared with the severe purity of the Greek lines and curves. Commenting on the inferiority of Pompeian ornament, he pointed out its remarkable similarity to that of the Renaissance. The lecture concluded with the exhibition of specimens of Byzantine ornament, the link between the Antique and Mediæval styles.

WEATHER AND HEALTH OF LONDON.

Mr. Alexander Buchan, F.R.S.E., Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society, at the evening meeting on Friday, March 25, commented on the results obtained, by Dr. Arthur

Mitchell and himself, from eight years' study of the meteorological and vital statistics of London as set forth chiefly in the weekly reports of the Registrar-General. The metropolis was chosen for investigation on account of its enormous population, spread over such a limited area, that it may be regarded as having only one climate for each season of the year. The maximum of deaths from diseases of the abdominal organs was stated to be in summer, from those of the respiratory organs in winter. The year was divided into six climates—(1) beginning October (fourth week), damp and cold—"the fall of the leaf;" mortality largely increased over all the line, especially diseases of the respiratory organs and fevers; (2) beginning December (fourth week), cold—rapid increase of deaths from whooping-cough, with maximum of diseases of respiratory organs; great fatality through fog, specially from asthma, bronchitis, and pneumonia; (3) beginning February (fourth week), dry and cold—maximum of deaths from nervous diseases; (4) beginning April (second week), dry and warm; healthy period; maximum of some nervous diseases; and at the end of the period rise of deaths from abdominal diseases, cholera, &c.; (5) beginning June (fourth week), heat—maximum of abdominal diseases, atrophy and debility (varying with age), convulsions, hydrocephalus; (6) beginning September (second week), damp and warm—maximum of dysentery and cholera, scarlet fever, &c. Dysentery and similar diseases show a very marked obedience to seasonal influences. The chief maximum time of nervous disease is May. This suggests that in many of the deaths attributed to teething and whooping-cough, the nervous centres are involved. Scarlet fever and diphtheria also appear to be allied. In conclusion, Mr. Buchan said that more recent and extended researches in regard to special diseases, such as scarlet fever, whooping-cough, and bronchitis, convinced Dr. Mitchell and himself of the necessity of securing a greater uniformity in observing the temperature and humidity of the air, and, as regards atmospheric humidity, perhaps more radical changes in the methods of observation, so as to state scientifically what are the actual climatic differences, under different types of weather, of such situations as Wapping, and the air immediately round the parks of the metropolis.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A., began his second lecture on American Humourists, given on Saturday last, March 26, by stating that Oliver Wendell Holmes was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1809; graduated at Harvard University in 1829; studied the law for a year; visited Europe in 1833, when he gave up law for medicine, which he studied for three years at Paris; on his return home became Professor in 1836, and practised till 1849. To the first twelve numbers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, of which he was one of the founders, he contributed the celebrated papers entitled the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," on which his fame as a humourist chiefly rests. Other writings appeared in the *North American Review*. After noticing Holmes's poems, which partly remind us of Pope, Hood, and the "Rejected Addresses," and giving short examples, Mr. Haweis commented on his personal character, which, as it shines forth in all his works, exhibits his religious tolerance, his unrivalled power of observation and delineation of character, his ideal of life, with true love for goodness, not worshipping either talent or money apart from honour; his great respect for women; preferring the "woman of heart" to the "woman of brain;" yet not loving a fool; liking all feminine good qualities to be nicely balanced. In his writings he also duly estimates the relative claims of body and soul; and his close intimacy with suffering, incident to his practice of the medical profession, rendered him inexpressibly tender and humane. In illustration of Holmes's flashes of wit and atmosphere of humour, abundantly mingled with good sense, Mr. Haweis read many short extracts; touching upon the difference between tragedy and comedy, the gilt boluses of money and matrimony, and similar topics. Travellers were described as changing their guineas, and not their dispositions; and people were said to have no consciences respecting horseflesh, violins, or umbrellas. The development of hats, buns, and coughs, was satirically traced; and the lecture concluded with passages from the pleasing love story which closes the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," a work which abounds with lifelike sketches, leaving details to be pleasantly supplied by the imagination of the reader.

Professor Tyndall will give a discourse on the Conversion of Radiant Heat into Sound at the meeting on the 8th inst.

No lectures will be given during Holy (or Passion) and Easter weeks.

IRISH EMIGRANTS.

The doleful countenances and demeanour of these poor people, waiting on the platform of a railway station for the train which must convey them to a port of embarkation, should not be regarded as protesting against emigration to America or elsewhere, if this be considered the best remedy for the distress of the agricultural peasantry. We have read and heard some very decided opinions, from persons of great practical acquaintance with the industrial capabilities of the West of Ireland people, and with the conditions of those new lands of promise to which they are invited to transfer their labour, in hope of a secure and comfortable livelihood. If only half be true of what is said upon this topic, it would be a sin to discourage the poor emigrant; and we do not mean that such should be the effect of publishing our Artist's Sketch. However woe-begone and sorrowful they look—the Irish are most affectionate to their kindred—at the moment of parting from those dearest to them, and from the home of their youth, it is yet to be hoped that they will hail the arrival in Manitoba, or wherever they are going, with a cheerful alacrity, and will soon be engaged in profitable work. Any testimonies which may come to hand proving that Irish emigrants of this class have actually done well in the New World should be published for the consolation of those who sympathise with their lot. We are sure that in England as well as in Ireland it is felt to be a subject of general concern.

Last Saturday afternoon the annual general meeting of the Printers' Pension Corporation was held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street. Mr. William Charles K. Clowes was called to the chair, and opened the proceedings by recapitulating the progress of the charity for the past year. The Pension Fund showed receipts amounting to £2767, and the expenditure left a balance of £404; the receipts for the Almshouse Fund, including a balance of £43 due to bankers, were £435, which gives the amount of expenditure, including repayment of a debt of £67 due to the treasurer; the Orphan Fund, with a balance of £28 in hand, showed an income of £395, and the eleemosynary outlay was £323. The amount paid in pensions was £1700, and when the financial year closed there were 116 pensioners on the list, and sixteen new ones were elected at the meeting. The report and financial statement were adopted.



THE LATE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA LYING IN STATE IN THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF CAITHNESS.

The Right Hon. James Sinclair, F.R.S., Earl of Caithness and Lord Berriedale in the Peerage of Scotland, Baron Barrogill in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, Lord Lieutenant and Vice-Admiral, of Caithness, died at New York on the 28th ult. He was born Dec. 16, 1821, the son of

Alexander, thirteenth Earl, by Harriett, his wife, youngest daughter and coheir of the Very Rev. William Leigh, of Rushall, Dean of Hereford, and succeeded to the Scottish honours Dec. 24, 1855, at the decease of his father. His Lordship married, first, in July 1847, Louisa Georgiana, daughter of Sir George Richard Philips, Bart., of Weston; and secondly, March 6, 1872, Marie, widow of General the Comte de Medina Pomar, and daughter of Señor Don Jose de Mariategui. By the former (who died July 31, 1870), he leaves a son, George Philips Alexander, Lord Berriedale, born Nov. 30, 1858, who becomes fifteenth Earl of Caithness, and a daughter, Lady Fanny Georgiana Elizabeth Sinclair. The nobleman whose death we record was under Lord Palmerston's Administration a Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and was created, May 1, 1866, a Peer of the United Kingdom. His Lordship was well known by his scientific inventions.

LORD DUNBOYNE.

The Right Hon. Theobald Fitz Walter Butler, Baron of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath, a Representative Peer for Ireland, died on the 22nd ult., at his seat, Knoppogue Castle, in the county of Clare. His Lordship was born Feb. 11, 1806, the eldest son of James, thirteenth Lord Dunboyne, by his first wife, Eleanor, daughter of Mr.

David O'Connell, of Cork, and succeeded to the title at his father's death, July 6, 1850. He married, Nov. 14, 1832, Julia Celestina Maria, second daughter of the late Mr. William Brander, of Morden Hall, Surrey, and leaves one surviving daughter, Julia Anne, unmarried, and two surviving sons—viz., James Fitz Walter, now fifteenth Lord Dunboyne, and the Hon. Robert St. John Fitz Walter Butler, Master of the Court of Exchequer in England, both of whom are married: the elder son, the present Lord Dunboyne, was born May 20, 1839, and married, June 12, 1860, Marion, only child of Colonel Henry Morgan-Clifford, of Llantilio, and assumed in consequence the prefix surname of Clifford. By her, he has an only daughter, Rosalinda-Catherine-Sophia. The noble House of Dunboyne, is an early branch of the illustrious Anglo-Norman family the Butlers of Ormonde, the great rivals of the Geraldines, and their equals in historic importance and renown. The nobleman whose death we record was much beloved. His tastes were historic and antiquarian, and the collections formed by him on those subjects are very interesting.

SIR C. REED, M.P.

Sir Charles Reed, M.P. for St. Ives, Chairman of the London School Board, died on the 25th ult., at Earlsmead, Tottenham. He was born in 1819, the son of the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D., by Eliza, his wife, daughter of Mr. J. T. Holmes. He was educated at the London University, and had the degree of LL.D. from Yale University conferred on him in 1876. Sir Charles was senior partner in the well-known firm of type-founders bearing his name. He became Chairman of the London School Board in 1874, in which year he received the honour of knighthood. From 1868 to 1874 he sat in Parliament for Hackney, and at the general election last year was returned for St. Ives. Sir Charles was prominently associated with educational institutions, both at home and abroad. He married, in 1846, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Edward Baines, M.P. A portrait of Sir Charles Reed is given in the present Number.

MR. SERJEANT BURKE.

Peter Burke, of the Inner Temple, Serjeant-at-Law, died on the 26th ult., at his residence in South Kensington. He was eldest son of the late Mr. John Burke, of London, and grandson of Mr. Peter Burke, of Elm Hall, in the county of Tipperary, J.P. for that county and the King's County, and was consequently elder brother of Sir Bernard Burke, C.B., Ulster King of Arms. Serjeant Burke was an accomplished scholar, a graceful writer, and, in some branches of his profession, an erudite and able lawyer. He edited several legal works of authority; and, in general literature, gained also considerable reputation. His "Life" of his great namesake, "Edmund Burke," and his "Romance of the Forum" are well known. He was at one time president of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy; and always took a peculiar interest in the old Norman town of Caen, where he had been educated. A remarkable incident is associated with his academic honours at the college there. In a concours with French students in the class of rhetoric he carried off the prize for the best essay in the French language. He was called to the English Bar in 1839, and became a Serjeant-at-Law in 1863. He practised on the Northern Circuit; and appeared as counsel before the House of Lords in several important peerage cases, such as "Dunboyne," "Fermoy," "Shrewsbury," "Inchiquin," and "Netterville."

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. John Prescott, Knight, R.A., the well-known painter, late Secretary of the Royal Academy, on the 26th ult., at 24, Maida Hill West.

Mrs. Holt Mackenzie (Harriett), widow of the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, of Wimpole-street, and Aspenden Lodge, Herts, on the 14th ult., aged seventy-nine.

Mr. Barry Girling, D.L. for Norfolk, formerly Captain West Norfolk Militia, at The Heath, East Dereham, in his ninety-third year.

Major P. Cahill, Military Knight of Windsor on the Royal Foundation, an officer who had seen service in China and the Crimea, at his residence in the Lower Ward of the castle.

Mr. William Corrie, late City Remembrancer, on the 24th ult., in his seventy-fifth year. Born in 1806, he practised for a time as a solicitor, but was called to the Bar in 1836. He had a good practice, and was Deputy Judge of the Palace Court until its abolition. In 1851 he was appointed a metro-

politan magistrate, and in 1864 was elected Remembrancer of the City of London.

Viscountess d'Airey (Amelia), at Lisbon. She was second daughter of Mr. George D. Walsh, of Lisbon, and was married, in December, 1851, to Captain John Moore Cole Airey, R.N., Viscount d'Airey, in the Kingdom of Portugal, brother to General Lord Airey, G.C.B.

Mr. D. P. Le Grice, of Trereife, Cornwall, on the 19th ult., aged eighty-one. He was the only child of the Rev. Charles Valentine Le Grice, M.A., of Trereife. He was educated at Eton, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A., in 1822. He was a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Cornwall, a Deputy Warder of the Stannaries, and served as High Sheriff in 1864. He married Arabella Mary, daughter of the Rev. Christopher Tuthill, of Webbville, Cork, and is succeeded by his only son, Charles D. N. Le Grice, who is married, and has children.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

F O (Gloucester).—We are quite sure you are mistaken. The vast majority of our readers know that a Pawn may be promoted to any piece except a King.

J D (Dublin).—Please to look at No. 1935 again.

D W K (Brighton).—Your play has greatly improved, but the game is much too long and is lacking in point.

H N H (Warraw).—We will make inquiries, and if the book can be found shall comply with your request.

W B (Stratford).—One of yours is marked for insertion next week.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 1927 and 1928 received from W Pocock (Cape Town); of 1930 and of Mr. Taylor's Problem from Va (U.S.), and of No. 1932 from Philo-syntomos.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1933 received from S D Berrell, C M A B (Surrey), F Thackeray, John Perkins, H F Jones, James Atkinson, James L. Myland, and Philo-syntomos (Almelo).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1934 received from D A (Dublin), W Heward Gaulty, J J Vernon, John Perkins, Robert Foster, M H Moorhouse, H F Jones, James Atkinson, J Bumstead, Thornhill-square, "Fitzwarine," and R Bohm Junior (Vienna).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1935 received from H B Sidmouth, J W Waugh, D A (Dublin), E L G, Sudbury, Cant. East Marden, Shadforth, H H Noyes, Aaron Harper, R T Kemp, F G Parsloe, S Farrant, L L Greenaway, S Lowndes, C W Milson, F Ferris, Elele, Ben Nevis, C S Cooke, R Jenson, An Old Hand, C Oswald, E Casella (Paris), D W Kell, E Elsbury, M O'Flaherty, O Darragh, L Sharswood, E Sharswood, N S Harris, J G Anstee, R Gray, G L Mayne, B L Dyke, D Templeton, R J Vines, G W Law, H Langford, Jupiter Junior, H Blacklock, A Karberk (Hamburg), A M Colborne, John Perkins, R H Brooks, J Alois Schmucke, Frank Littleboy, and E Loudon.

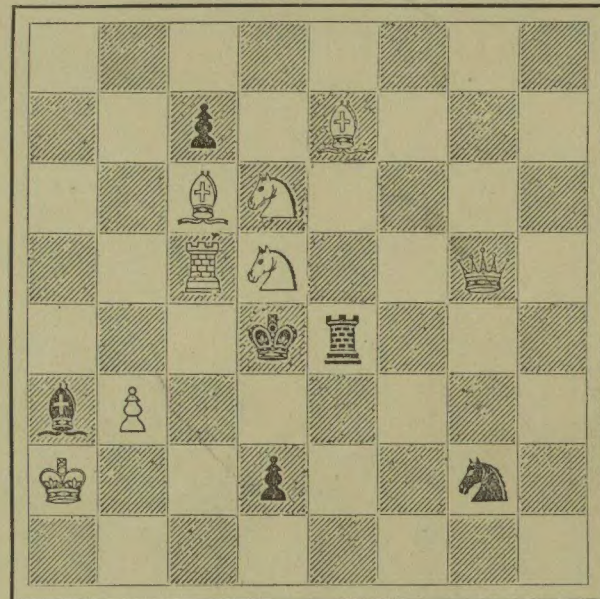
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1934.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q B sq. Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1937.

By F. J. KELLNER (Vienna).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played in the Match between the City of London and the St. George's Chess Clubs, Mr. GUNZBERG on the one side and Dr. BALLARD on the other.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Dr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Dr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K 5th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. K takes R	K takes R
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	15. P to R 3rd	Kt to B 3rd
4. P to K R 4th	P to Kt 5th	16. Castles	Kt to Kt 3rd
5. Kt to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	17. Kt to Q 5th	R to R 2nd
6. Kt takes P	K takes Kt	18. P to K 5th	R to B 2nd
7. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	19. B to Q 3rd (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
8. B to B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd	20. Kt to B 6th	Kt takes Q P
9. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd		
10. Q to Q 3rd	Q to K sq		
11. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
12. P to R 5th (ch)	Kt takes P		
13. R takes Kt			

A bold stroke for victory, and quite in Mr. Gunzberg's dashing style of play.

During a recent visit to New Orleans, Captain MACKENZIE, the American chess champion, played sixteen games simultaneously, of which he won eight and lost three, the remainder being drawn. The following is one of the games played on this occasion.—(Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Captain M.)	BLACK (Mr. Maurian).	WHITE (Captain M.)	BLACK (Mr. Maurian).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q to B 3rd	Kt to Q R 5th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	13. Q to K Kt 3rd	K to R sq
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	14. B to K Kt 5th	Q to R sq
4. P to Kt 4th	B takes P	15. Q to R 4th	R to K Kt sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to R 4th	16. Q to R 4th	Kt to B 4th
6. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd	17. P to K B 4th	Kt to K 3rd
		18. P to K B 5th	Kt takes B
		19. Q takes Kt	P to Q Kt 4th
		20. B to Q 3rd	Q to Q sq
		21. P to B 6th	P to Kt 3rd
		22. R to K 4th	Q to K B sq
		23. R to K R 4th	B to Kt 2nd
		24. K R to B 4th	Q to B 4th (ch)
		25. R to Q 4th,	

and wins.

On Wednesday, the 23rd ult., a match was played between the North London and Shaftesbury Chess Clubs, the former winning with a score of seven games to five.

A match between the City of London and St. George's Chess Clubs was played at Willis's Rooms on the 24th ult. The City Club was represented by Messrs. Blackburne, Baddeley, Block, Earnshaw, Gunzberg, Henley, Heywood, Huckvale, Jackson, Jansens, Lord, Macdonnell, Mason, Potter, Stevens, and Vise; the St. George's Club by Messrs. Ballard, Ball, Gattie, Gunston, Hirschfeld, Lewis, Lindsay, Marett, Minchin, Owen, Puller, Ranken, Salter, Warner, Wayte, and Zukertort. The score of the first-rate players shows a majority of games in favour of the City, but on the whole score the St. George's won the match by twelve games to nine and four draws. We give above one of the games played on this occasion between Messrs. Ballard and Gunzberg, who each won one game of the other.

A handicap tourney, which has been in progress for some time past at the Café de la Régence, Paris, has just been brought to a conclusion. The prize, a hundred francs, presented by the proprietor of the café, was won by M. Najotte.

The score in the match between Messrs. Blackburne and Gunzberg, the former yielding the large odds of two games out of seven, now stands—Mr. Blackburne, 3; Mr. Gunzberg, 4; and one game drawn.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 19, 1877) of the Right Hon. William John, Earl of Cottenham, late of Tandrige Court, Godstone, Surrey, who died on Jan. 20 last, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, was proved on the 16th ult. by the Right Hon. Theodosia Selina, Countess of Cottenham, the widow, and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator, after making a bequest to his brother, the Hon. Henry Leslie Pepys, gives the residue of his estate and effects to his wife for her own absolute use and benefit.

The will (dated Feb. 11, 1870) with a codicil (dated Feb. 14, 1878) of Mr. William Ellis, late of No. 6, Lancaster-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on Feb. 11 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by James Innes and Julian Hill, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £160,000. The testator bequeaths his household furniture, plate, pictures, effects, horses and carriages to his daughter, Mrs. Lucy Ducamp; an annuity of £300 to his brother, Charles Ellis; £1000 each to his executors, and to John Runtz and the Rev. Lewis Wood; an annuity of £200 to William Andrew Shields; an annuity of £60 to William Lovett; and £200 each to Robert W. Pike, Edward Teather, and James Runtz. As to the residue of his property, he leaves one third upon trust for the children of his late son, Edward Ellis; one third upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Lucy Ducamp; and one third upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Mary Durham.

The will (dated Feb. 18, 1879) of Mr. William Hudson, late of Kirmington-vale, Lincolnshire, who died on Feb. 1 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by William Parkinson Neale and Robert Brown, jun., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator devises the Kirmington-vale estate upon trust, as to one third for his great niece, Mrs. Hannah Margaret Neale, in tail general; as to another third for Joseph Barton Carter for life, and then equally between his (testator's) great nephew and nieces, Francis Edward Carter, Annie Martha Cumpston, and Charlotte Henrietta Mary Titley; and as to the remaining third for Atkinson Pickering for life, and then equally between his (testator's) great nephews and nieces, William Hudson Atkinson Pickering, Atkinson Pickering, and Mary Eliza Pickering; the Thornton Hall estate he settles upon the said Francis Edward Carter, charged with £8000 in favour of his sisters Mrs. Cumpston and Mrs. Titley; the estate at Thornton Curtis, which he bought of Messrs. Winn and Hague, he settles upon the said W. H. A. Pickering, charged with the payment of £6000 to his brother Atkinson and £4000 to his sister Mary Eliza; all the residue of his real estate is settled upon Mrs. Neale; the testator bequeaths £50 to the British and Foreign Bible Society; £20,000 upon trust for his said grandniece, Mrs. Neale, for life, and then for her children; and legacies to his executors, relatives, and others. The residue of the personalty he gives to Mrs. Neale for her separate use.

The will (dated April 25, 1878) with a codicil (dated Oct. 27, 1880) of Mr. John Gould, F.R.S., late of No. 26, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, who died on Feb. 3 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Eliza Muskett, the daughter, and Alexander Forbes Tweedie, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator leaves legacies to his children, executors, friends, artists, medical attendant, and servants; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his children, his three daughters taking one fifth each, and his son Charles two fifths.

The will (dated March 3, 1877) of the Rev. Lord John Thynne, of Haynes Park, Beds, Sub-Dean of Westminster, who died on Feb. 9, was proved on March 25 by Francis John Thynne and Lieut.-Colonel Alfred Walter Thynne, his sons, the acting executors. The personalty was sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths his household effects, &c., at Haynes Park, and his unsettled estates in Cornwall, to his eldest son, Francis John Thynne. The residue he distributes among his younger children.

The will (dated April 11, 1874) of Mr. William Burra, late of Ashford, Kent, banker, who died on Dec. 4 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by William Pomfret Burra and Henry Burra, the sons, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves his household furniture, plate, and effects (subject to some specific gifts to his other children), horses and carriages to his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Dent Burra, he also leaves £10,000 upon trust for her; to his sons Henry and James Salkeld certain freehold properties and £8000 each; and among the other bequests there are legacies to the clerks in the Ashford Bank and to his groom. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his son William Pomfret Burra.

The will (dated May 24, 1876) of Mrs. Amelia Cornish, late of Clifton Lodge, Norwood, who died on Jan. 29 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Henry Pollock, the nephew, Charles Frederick Bailey, and Charles Cornish Brown, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testatrix leaves to her executors £200 each; to Blanche Daubeney, £500; to her sister Caroline Brown an annuity of £200; to her sister Georgina Ann Brown an annuity of £100; to her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Bertha Ann Cornish Brown, her residence, with the furniture, plate, and effects during widowhood; legacies to her servants; and the residue of her property, real and personal, upon trust for her grandson, John Charles Cornish.

The will (dated May 16, 1879) with a codicil (dated July 23, 1880) of Mr. Thomas Josiah Laing, late of No. 82, Holland-road, Kensington, who died on Nov. 15 last, has been proved by Henry Ivory and Henry Kemp Ivory, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives several legacies, including £3000 to his nurse, Rachel Hiscock; and the residue of his real and personal property upon trust for his sister, Miss Emma Laing, for life; at her death some further legacies are payable, and one half of the ultimate residue is given to the said Rachel Hiscock, and the other half as his said sister shall appoint.

The will (dated Feb. 16, 1881) of Mr. Henry Constable (the jockey), late of Epsom, who died on Feb. 17 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by the Earl of Rosebery, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £8000. The testator leaves the whole of his property, subject to the payment of his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, upon trust for his mother, Mrs. Mary Constable, for life, and then as to one moiety as she shall by will appoint, and as to the other moiety, for his sister Helen.

At the meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts, yesterday week, Colonel Hardy, for the author, Sir George Campbell, M.P., read an instructive paper on "The Tenure and Cultivation of Land in India."

Up to the present time, the *Citizen* states, twenty-one patients, paying at the average rate of 8s. per day, have been admitted into the two wards of St. Thomas's Hospital appropriated to this class of patients under the recent scheme. The number that can be accommodated is about forty. The success, so far, appears to have led the Governors to anticipate that the venture will be financially beneficial to the hospital.

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MARRIAGE with a DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

INCREDIBLE as it may seem, IT IS A FACT that the Queen in Council has specially legalised these marriages throughout Australia, and yet that such Australian marriages are of doubtful validity in England, and the offspring of them certainly illegitimate.

IT IS A FACT that in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands such marriages become, on the death of either of the parties, absolutely valid, and the children legitimate; but if the survivor subsequently settles in England, his or her children thereby become illegitimate, and are consequently disinherited.

IT IS A FACT that the most eminent authority on Scotch Marriage Law has recently stated that, as the interpretation of Leviticus remains in dispute, the legality and illegality of such marriages in that country is uncertain, the probability being that the Courts would decide in favour of their legality.

IT IS A FACT that the Law of England regards cousins, although they are consanguineously related, as not being "near of kin," and permits them to marry, while it prohibits a man from marrying his deceased wife's sister, who is not related to him by blood, because she is "near of kin."

IT IS A FACT that the English Law also in the matter of marriage treats a wife's sister as a man's own sister; while in the matter of legacy duty it regards her as an entire stranger in blood.

IT IS A FACT that all marriages of this kind contracted in England prior to Aug. 31, 1835, are not only rendered valid by the statute of that date, but are held to be in the sight of God lawful and binding; while by the same statute all subsequent marriages of a similar kind are declared null and void—presumably on the ground that they are Scripturally condemned.

IT IS A FACT that this British Law is now maintained by a very small minority of the people, in opposition to the known wishes of the vast majority; notwithstanding, it is daily disregarded not merely with impunity but with approval; notwithstanding, also, that there neither has been nor is in the Statute-Book of any other country in the world, an Act so inconsistent in its provisions, so repugnant to common-sense, and so shocking to the first dictates of morality as that upon which this law is founded.

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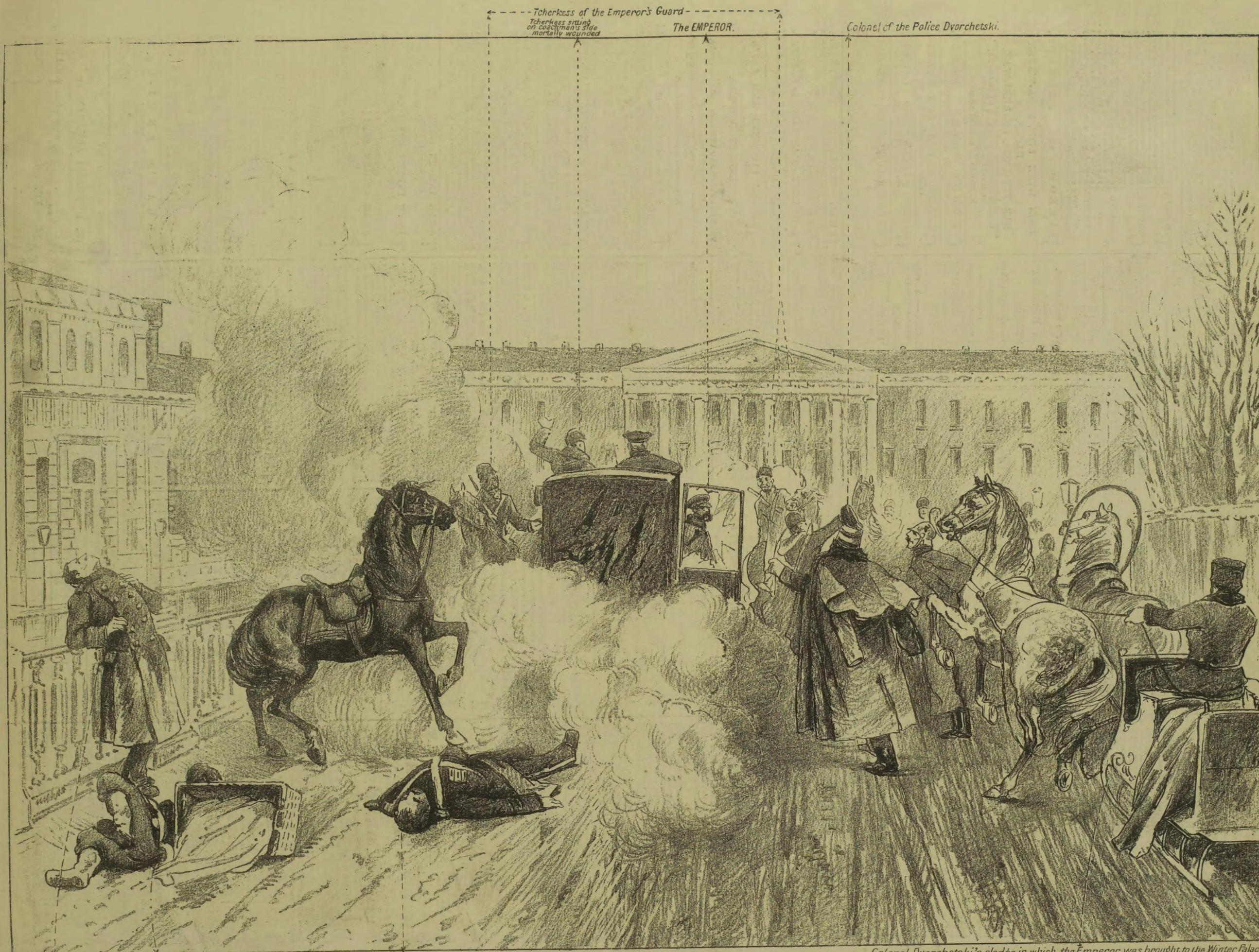
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